

The Literary Digest

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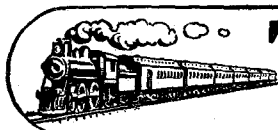
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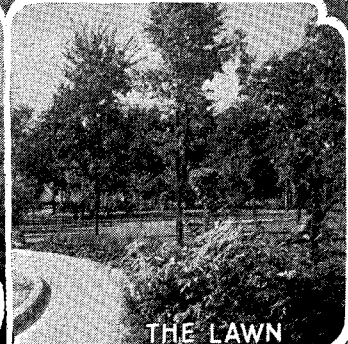
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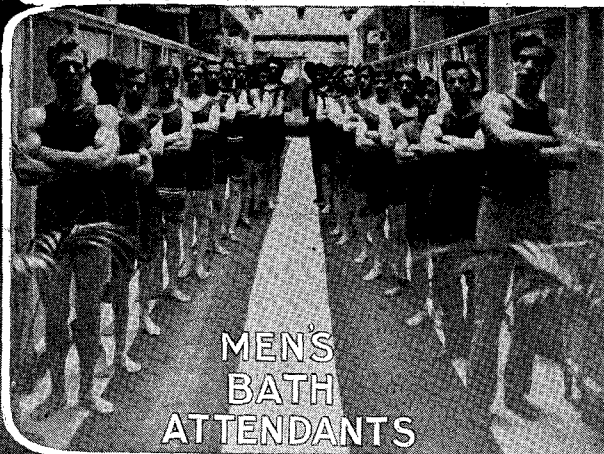
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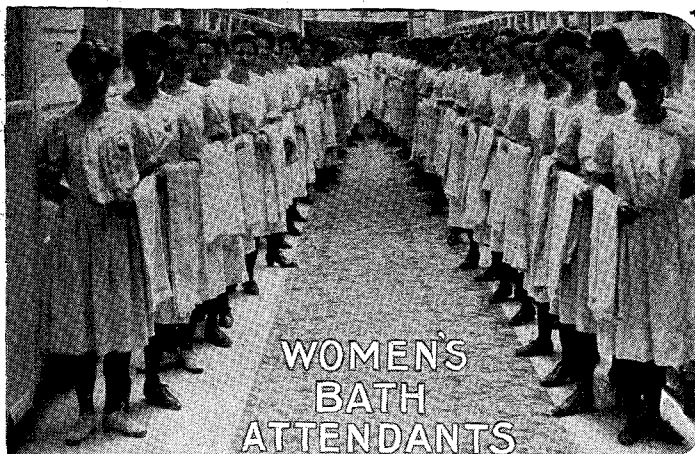
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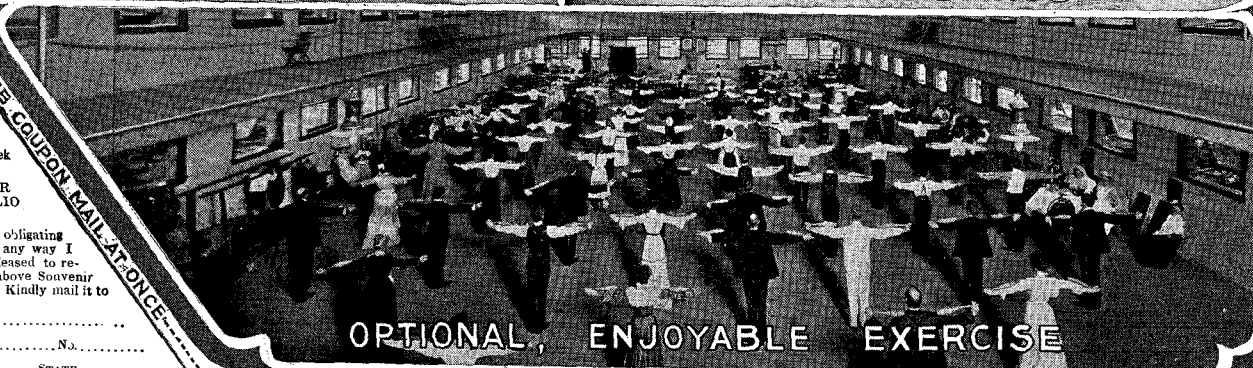
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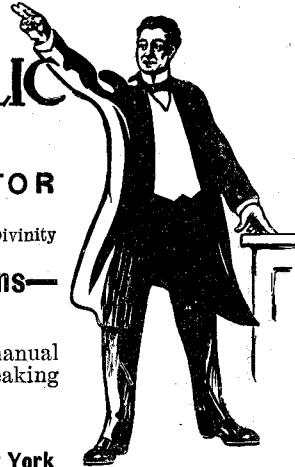
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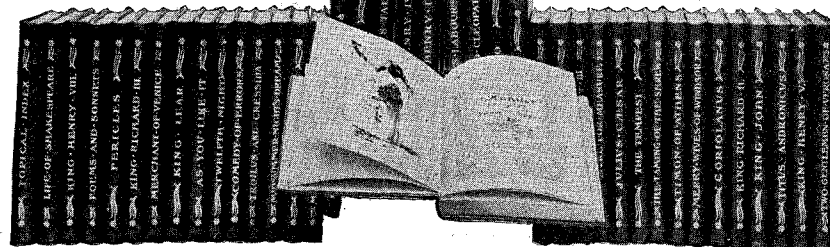
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TOPICS OF THE DAY

"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS"

THE President's outright statements in his letter to Honoré Jaxon, chairman of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood Conference, of Chicago, seem to have had anything but a soothing effect upon the labor organizations throughout the country. Despite the exhortation of the *Pittsburg Labor Tribune*, which, zealous to smooth away any misunderstanding, reminds its readers that President Roosevelt "has proved his friendship for those who toil too many times and in too many ways to allow it to be doubted," and further asserts that "only the Rockefellers and the Harrimans of the country could profit from any falling-out between labor and the President," the first crop of dispatches reveal labor in a militant mood. Already the scheme is afoot to set aside a day, probably early in May, for a national demonstration to emphasize the protest of the unions against the President's attitude. John C. Harding, organizer of the printers' union of Chicago, is reported to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt "has made a mistake, and is not big enough to admit it." From Pittsburg comes the voice of P. J. McArdle, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron-, Steel-, and Tin-workers, deploring "this almost childish outburst from the White House." Patrick Mahoney, former president of a Boston cigar-makers' union, is quite sure that Mr. Roosevelt "will be condemned throughout the breadth of the land for his inane words." In the judgment of Owen Miller, president of the St. Louis Central Trade-union, the letter is "nothing short of outrageous." "If he does not retract," threatens J. W. Hamilton, president of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, "he will hear from the unions next election"; and Vice-President Andrew Hellther, of the International Association of Metal-polishers and Brass-workers, characterizes his obstinacy in the face of labor's protest as "an outrage." A few sentences from a statement issued by the Moyer-Haywood Conference of New York City will serve to indicate the effect of the President's letter upon the numerous organizations which have been busying themselves so zealously of late in connection with the approaching trials in Idaho. Thus:

"The reply of President Roosevelt is a direct insult to every man who has interested himself in the defense of Moyer and Haywood. It is an insult and a wrong which will never be forgotten by intelligent men. There is nothing extravagant in the prediction that it marks the beginning of the end of that misplaced confidence which has heretofore been reposed in him by large numbers of workingmen. Nothing else that he has done has so clearly revealed the spirit, the character, and the merely rudimentary sense of justice of the man Theodore Roosevelt."

The authors of this statement stand astounded before the fact that the President's "maudlin criticisms" were directed against "the Cook County Conference, composed of *bona-fide* representa-

tives of the most conservative unions in Chicago, Ill." Special interest attaches to a letter from W. D. Haywood himself to the *Denver News*. In this letter he says:

"I do not desire to make an extended statement with regard to President Roosevelt's reference to me in his letter to Congressman Sherman. The President says that I am an 'undesirable citizen,' the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all-powerful, and his statement, coming, as it does, on the eve of my trial for my life, will work me irreparable injury and do more to prevent a fair trial than everything that has been said and done against me in the past."

The President's ringing retort, which so stirs the ranks of organized labor, is in answer to the protest of a Moyer-Haywood conference of Chicago against the classification of Moyer, Haywood, and Debs as "undesirable citizens." His letter answers, in effect, not only this particular protest and the many similar ones which were being formulated throughout the country, but also the philippic of Eugene V. Debs, which we quoted in our last issue. The indignation of the Cook County Conference and its kindred organizations was based on the assumption that the President's reference to the two imprisoned labor leaders was designed to influence the course of justice. In his answer the President turns the tables by pointing out that Jaxon and his colleagues have organized to encompass the very thing which they decry—namely, the prejudging of the case and interference with the course of justice. He states that not only have certain representatives of labor condemned him for including Messrs. Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens together with Mr. Harriman, but certain representatives of the great capitalists have in turn attacked him for including Mr. Harriman in the same classification as the miners, and he adds, "I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other." Whatever else may be said of President Roosevelt, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, his courage in political action amounts to genius. Some papers read the defiance in his letter as evidence that he does not mean to stand for office again. In the present state of public opinion, says the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), it requires more courage to attack the dangerous union than it does to attack the great predatory corporation. "President Roosevelt," *The Press* goes on to say, "attacks both, and he has the country with him in both attacks."

The letter to Chairman Jaxon reads in part as follows:

"I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. For instance, your letter is headed 'Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference,' with the headlines 'Death Can Not, Will Not, And Shall Not Claim Our Brothers.' This shows that you and your

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associates are not demanding a fair trial, or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it.

"But it is a simple absurdity to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticism upon his general conduct and manner of life.

"I neither express nor indicated any opinion as to whether Messrs. Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg. If they are guilty they certainly ought to be punished. If they are not guilty they certainly ought not to be punished. But no possible outcome, either of the trial or the suits, can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have

labor-unions which live upon violence has gone home. Of the demonstrations of "amazed wrath" on the part of the "arrogant labor leaders," it says:

"Tyranny is always enraged when challenged; and it is the tyrannical spirit of labor-unions that is leading them into these absurdities of madness. They have been coddled and toadied to and cringed to so long, and had gradually built up such an inflated notion of their power and immunity from criticism and from the law itself, that they had come to think they owned the country and held all public officers in a leash. It was high time, therefore, that some one in authority, and having the ear of the nation, should utter the truth. This the President has now done. His act is not only fine in itself, but is bound to have wholesome consequences. The entire question of the attitude and political demands of labor-unions will now be discussed with a frankness to which we have long been unaccustomed. So infectious is courage!

"It is no chance thing that the unions all over the country have leapt to make the cause of Moyer and Haywood their own. They are aware of the deep solidarity which unites them to these 'brothers.' Whether the men are guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg, no one can say till the evidence is produced at the trial; but that is not the point. The accused men are felt in a peculiar way to stand for that policy of intimidation and brutality which has marked the career of the Western Miners' Confederation. And the thing which makes organized labor cry out and band together on this issue is that the law has presumed to interfere. Arrests have been made, the highest court in the land has upheld the legal processes invoked against union terrorism, and alarmed labor leaders fear that, if this is allowed to go on, the vitality will be taken out of their organizations. Unless these can erect themselves above the law, and make themselves so dreaded a power that juries and judges and, above all, elected officials will not dare to meddle with them, their whole plan of conquest and aggrandizement will be in peril. This is the real secret of the movement to identify the cause of organized labor with that of two men indicted for murder."

Says the *New York World* (Dem.):

"The labor-unions have been making fools of themselves over Moyer and Haywood. They have attempted to turn a murder trial into a great state case in which the principle of constitutional government was at stake. With no knowledge of the facts except such as any newspaper reader can possess, they tried and acquitted the defendants and challenged the courts to set aside their verdict.

"Mr. Roosevelt was indiscreet in his letter to Mr. Sherman classing Moyer and Haywood with Harriman as 'undesirable citizens.' A President of the United States ought to be very careful how he plays with public sentiment when men are on trial for their lives. But if he was indiscreet, what is to be said about the unions that have allowed themselves to be drawn into a conspiracy to intimidate the courts by virtually threatening a class war unless a jury acquits two men charged with a revolting crime of violence?"

"Nothing more truly characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt at his best has come from the White House in a long time," says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which characterizes his letter as a "breeze of sound and wholesome doctrine." The President has written many letters, remarks the *New York Times* (Dem.), but "he never wrote one more edifying or salutary." Such a frank and timely deliverance, says *The Evening Post* (Ind.), "will help to keep alive that ideal of Roosevelt which we all like to cherish." This attitude is reflected very widely in the press comment throughout the country.

A Chicago dispatch to the *New York Times* gives the following brief account of Honoré Jaxon, the recipient of President Roosevelt's letter:

"Jaxon is a French-Canadian half-breed, and resides in the back room of a barber's shop at 671 West Lake Street. He barely escaped execution in Northwest Territory twenty years ago for treason. His stormy career began in Regina, territorial capital of the Canadian Northwest, in 1885, when Louis Riel, leader of the rebellion forces put down by General Middleton and Canadian



THEY WANTED AN ANSWER—AND THEY GOT IT!
—Philadelphia Ledger.

done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair-dealing business men. . . . The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandoned that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor, with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they had adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor; and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand and on the other hand those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring men.

"You say you ask for a 'square deal' for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When I say 'square deal' I mean a square deal to every one; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing, and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrongdoing. I stand for equal justice to both; and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregations of riches in the country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organizations in the country."

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) welcomes the President's "clear, unflinching definition of the irrepressible conflict which must exist between labor-unions and American institutions, until the former give up their proud claim of being not only superior to fair play, but above the law." If it is the hit bird that flutters, says the same paper, the evidence is clear that the shot at the



GRACIOUS SAKES, THEODORE! IF YOU AIN'T GOIN' IN, PLEASE GET OFF THE SPRING-BOARD.
—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

troops, was executed. Jaxon, who was captured at the battle of Batoche, broke jail and made for the United States.

"When Jaxon, who acted as secretary for Louis Riel's 'Provisional Government,' landed over the boundary at Pembina, N. D., he was caught, but again he got away from his guards. In the same year he came to Chicago and became secretary of a local carpenters' council, conducting its strike policy and establishing a system of slugging."

WHAT IS BEHIND THE THIRD-TERM MOVEMENT?

ALTHO the President has many times reiterated his unqualified statement that he would not accept another nomination, and has made no concealment of his wish to see Secretary Taft elected as his successor—"I would go from the White House to the Capitol and back again on my hands and knees, if that would help Taft to be President," he is quoted as saying—the "third-term" movement seems to be rapidly growing in publicity, if not in strength. "It is evident from the action of legislatures and conventions, the statements of prominent individuals, and the letters and articles of editors in all parts of the country," remarks the *New York Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), "that President Roosevelt's contest to determine his successor is far less strenuous than his contest to prevent his own renomination."

Unless Mr. Roosevelt's popularity begins to wane during the next year, predicts the *New York World* (Dem.), the Republican National Convention of 1908 is likely to present the first instance in American history where all the power and influence of a President of the United States will be required to prevent his own renomination. According to the same paper, "the third-term movement seems to have originated outside of professional political circles, and it is non-partizan." The agitation goes on in spite of a certain amount of protest in both the Democratic and the Republican press. Thus the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.) asks: "Isn't it about time for Democrats to stop all this ridiculous talk about Mr. Roosevelt that puts him in the attitude of being a 'good enough Democrat' to warrant his nomination by the party?" And the Spo-

kane *Spokesman Review* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "wisdom seems to dictate that the Republican party should recognize as a practical certainty that Theodore Roosevelt will not again be a candidate for the Presidency." The *Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.) also deplores the movement, asserting that "the particularly bad feature of the third-term talk is not that there is any danger of President Roosevelt recalling his pledge, but that there should be so many Americans who are so careless of one of the most essential traditions of the republic as to keep urging him to do so." Some idea of its extent may be had from the following facts: A "Roosevelt Third-term League" has been organized, and altho denied incorporation by a Supreme-court judge on the ground that its petition contained reflections upon existing political parties, it is seeking to spread its prop-

aganda by means of a special monthly publication called *The Lime-Light*; heads of the party machine in Missouri, Senators Hansbrough of North Dakota, Bourne of Oregon, and La Follette of Wisconsin, Representative Littlefield of Maine, and Governor Cummins of Iowa, to say nothing of Col. John Temple Graves, editor of the *Atlanta Georgian*, declare themselves in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's reelection; and the Minnesota legislature falls in line with other State legislatures which have indorsed the President for a third term. In fact, according to a recent Washington dispatch to the *New York Herald*, the Roosevelt boom is the only one that seems to retain its vitality. When the *New York Times* (Dem.) circularized five hundred Republican editors in regard to President Roosevelt's strength with the public the answers led it to remark that "the most remarkable social and political phenomenon observable in this Republic to-day is the immense and growing popularity of Theodore Roosevelt." Summing up the significance of the letters, *The Times* says in part:

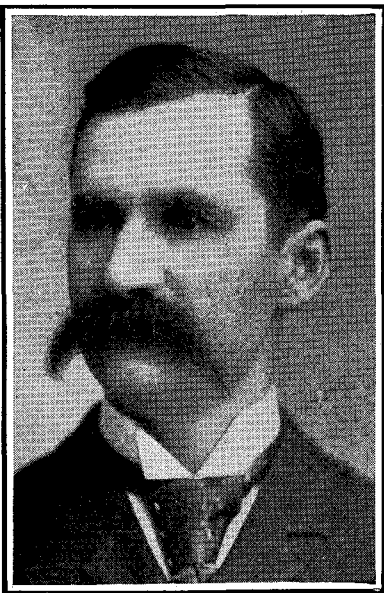
"A number of editors voluntarily assert that Republicans will demand that he be again required to lead the party. 'Regardless of his own wishes,' it is declared, 'he must be the standard-bearer of 1908.' . . . Among the replies was a single one unfavorable to Mr. Roosevelt. One expresses a doubt whether his declaration that he would not accept a third-term nomination is not an essential element of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity and whether this would



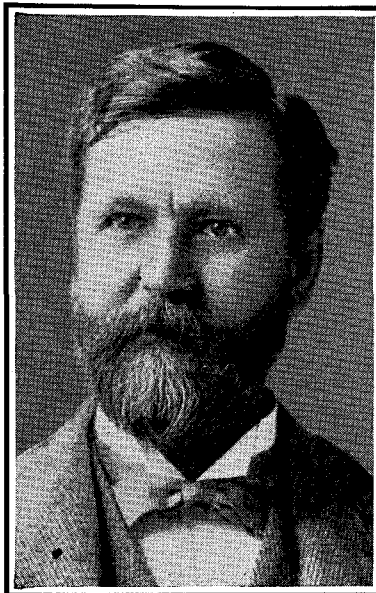
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MARTIN LUTHER ROOSEVELT.

—Keppler in *Puck*, New York.



SEN. H. C. HANSBROUGH, OF NORTH DAKOTA.
He favors "Roosevelt and Fairbanks" as the ticket for 1908.



REP. J. A. T. HULL, OF IOWA.
Who asserts that 75 per cent. of the Republicans of his State are for the reelection of President Roosevelt.



SEN. JONATHAN BOURNE, OF OREGON,
Who holds that the President can not decline if the people command him to serve again.

MEN WHO DO NOT FEAR A "THEODORE I."

not be totally impaired if he failed to adhere to his announced resolution in this respect."

"Here is a third-term movement which owes its inception and growth to no effort on the part of anybody," exclaims the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), while the *Boston Post* (Dem.) thinks that the agitation is becoming so great "as to cloud the Republican horizon ominously." "May not a situation easily arise in which the people will see in Roosevelt their only chance for salvation?" suggests the *Baltimore News* (Ind.). The *Pittsburg Press* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that the President could not reject a nomination that the people forced upon him against his protest, but the *Buffalo Times* (Dem.) takes another view. We read: "Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly told the American people that he meant just what he said on the night of his election, that he would not again be a candidate for President under any circumstances, and he has often asserted that he hated a liar." The *Des Moines Register and Leader* (Rep.), not satisfied that Mr. Roosevelt's earlier statements on the subject are final, says: "Until the President breaks silence with a statement that can not be misconstrued, it might as well be taken as finally settled that he will be the standard-bearer in 1908." The *New York Press* (Rep.) takes an even more cynical view of the situation, asserting that many politicians are declaring for a Roosevelt third term merely for purposes of self-advertisement, knowing all the time that the President "will never budge an inch from his ground on this question."

A NEW PURE-FOOD FRAUD

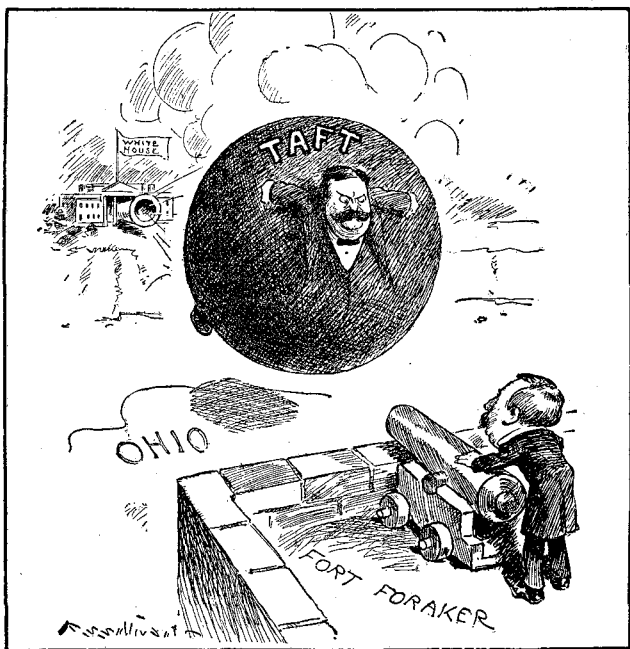
SECRETARY WILSON, of the Department of Agriculture, is determined that the new Pure-Food Law shall be something more than a mere device for increasing the advertising facilities of manufacturers of foods and drugs. What rouses his wrath is the fact that certain manufacturers are holding out to the public the idea that the "serial number" given to their establishments by the department is a government "guaranty" of the quality of their goods. "The serial number and the statement that the food or drug is 'guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906,'" he declares in an interview in *The Journal of Commerce*

(New York), "does not mean that the United States Government guarantees the purity of the article or guarantees that it is what the label says it is." "On the contrary," he continues, "the statement means that the manufacturer of the article guarantees it to be pure, free from adulteration, and that he warrants every fact stated on the label to be true. It is the guaranty of the manufacturer, not the guaranty of the Government." He explains the manner in which these numbers are given out. When the firms producing commodities which come under the law have filed with the department a general guaranty of all their goods, they are issued the "serial number" which the Government allows them to print on the labels with their guaranty to the public of the quality of their articles. This number serves as a means of identifying the manufacturer, and relieves the retailer of liability under the Pure-Food Law. Mr. Wilson adds:

"The law says, in effect, that no dealer shall be prosecuted for shipping adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs in interstate commerce or for selling the same in the Territories or in the District of Columbia when he can establish a guaranty to the effect that the food or drug is not adulterated or misbranded. This guaranty must be signed by the person from whom the dealer purchases the article. The intention of the law is to put the burden upon the man who knows what is in the product, who is, of course, the man who makes it."

He scores the "campaign of deception" which those manufacturers are conducting who advertise their serial number as the Government's guaranty. It must be stopt at once, he declares, or he will do a little advertising himself "in behalf of the people." He threatens to publish a list of the offenders' names, and suggests that those "who will deceive the public about the guaranty will lie about the quality of their product." "That stands to reason," agrees the *Chicago Chronicle*, which adds: "If the Secretary is going to warn the public at all he may as well do it at once and caution people against believing what is said about the purity of their products by manufacturers who lie about the guaranty." It also suggests to dealers a sort of boycott to protect themselves as well as the public. We read:

"The law, so far as it relates to the guaranty, is intended for the protection of the dealer by fixing the responsibility for purity



THE FIRST GUN.
—Sullivant in the New York American.

—the *Domaine de la Couronne* and the A. B. I. R. concession. The *Domaine* is, so to speak, Leopold's strictly private estate, administered by him individually, through three appointed directors. Its revenues, estimated by Professor Cattier, the distinguished Belgian student of the methods of Kongo administration, at \$14,000,000 in the last ten years, go to Leopold for his own personal use."

The writer then quotes the testimony of missionaries and others to show the terrible condition of these two regions which Professor Starr passed by without investigating at all. "The people are regarded as the property of the State for any purpose for which they may be needed," says one man. "That they have any desires of their own or any plans worth carrying out in connection with their own lives would create a smile among the officials. It is one continual grind." But to meet Professor Starr's objection to missionary testimony, Mr. Daniels bases the larger part of his argument upon the report of the Kongo Commission of Inquiry. The Commission, "forced upon Leopold by the combined pressure of indignant members of the Belgian Parliament and by the British Government," was appointed by Leopold himself, and every attempt was made by him to limit its usefulness. Apparently, therefore, there can be no justice, he asserts, in trying to discount the report of this Commission. If anything, they would be likely to lean toward Leopold's side. But their testimony bears out the charges of the Kongo Reform Association which Professor Starr discredits. Mr. Daniels quotes these paragraphs from the report:

"When they (the assessments of produce) were not completely furnished, the chiefs were arrested and some of the inhabitants taken at random, often the women, were held as hostages. . . . The detention of the women as hostages outrages our notion of justice too violently to be tolerated. Likewise the arrest of the chiefs, who are not always personally to blame, has the effect of diminishing their authority or even completely destroying it; especially when they are seen forced to servile labor.

"Some of the chiefs of posts, assuming a right that never belonged to them, had the *chicotte* used upon those who fail to furnish the complete imposts. Some have been guilty of acts of cruelty, as is shown by the record of their punishment by the courts.

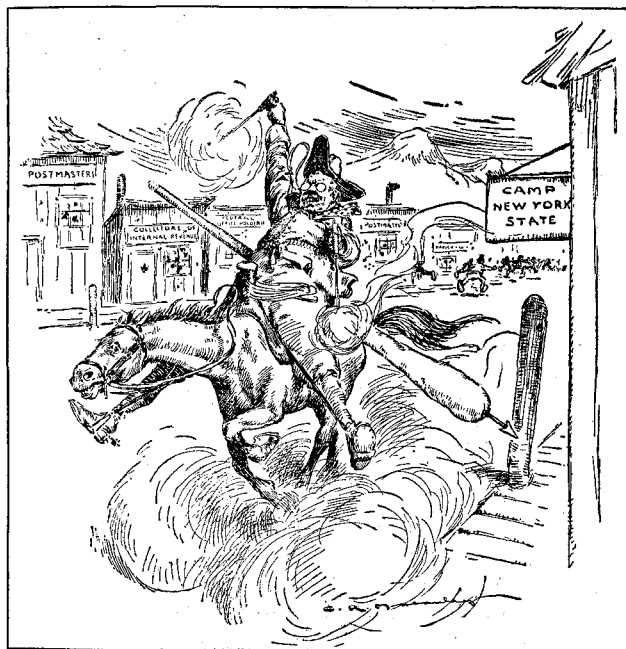
"Grievous acts of violence have been committed in the region of Lake Leopold II., Bangala, Lake Tumba, in Uele and Aruwimi."

The report is further quoted to prove that in many regions the whole life of the natives is required to be given up to the collec-

tion of rubber. They are allowed so little property and so little time for developing it that the "labor-tax" is the only kind they can pay. "A tax implying a capital from which to pay it is impossible here." And the working out of this labor-tax keeps them in perpetual slavery.

THE "BIG STICK" IN A NEW GUISE

"THIS is 'practical politics' with a vengeance!" exclaim the newspapers, as they contemplate the President's frank use of patronage to strengthen the hands of Governor Hughes in New York and to further the cause of Secretary Taft in Ohio. "The evolution of a full-fledged dispenser of patronage out of a lifelong civil-service reformer is an interesting study," remarks the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.), which thinks that cynics will find unlimited entertainment in the spectacle of a man whose energies have been devoted to the suppression of bosses and to the extirpation of the spoils system "in the act of using patronage right



HELPING HUGHES.
—Macauley in the New York World.

and left for the accomplishment of his purposes." Viewing the matter less cynically, the *Providence Journal* (Ind.) explains that Mr. Roosevelt "has always liked politics as a game," and that, being a "born fighter," he "would rather be in a 'scrap' than out of it." It goes on to comment on the remarkable fact that "the President of the United States is playing politics with all his might at a moment when the two men who are popularly regarded as his first and second choices for the Presidential succession are going quietly about their business and refusing to be drawn aside by political considerations."

The first shock was experienced by the politicians when Mr. Archie Sanders, collector of internal revenue at Rochester, N. Y., and a friend of ex-Congressman James W. Wadsworth, Sr., was removed to make room for "a good Hughes man." The senior Mr. Wadsworth, it will be remembered, once came into collision with the President over the Meat-Inspection Bill. Now this more recent clash draws from the pen of the ex-Congressman an arraignment of Mr. Roosevelt marked by almost as much bitter eloquence as the recent outburst of Eugene Debs. After assuring the public that "this is merely another instance of the purpose of the President to punish all my friends, simply because I differed, and wisely differed, as time has proved, from him on certain recent issues," Mr. Wadsworth goes on to say:

"The whole thing stamps the President as unreliable, a fakir,

and a humbug. For years he has indulged in lofty sentiments and violates them all for the sake of gratifying a petty spite. It is apparent that he intends to persecute in a like manner every Federal office-holder who is so unfortunate as to be my friend. Thank God, he 'can't fool all the people all the time,' and the country is fast awakening to the real character of this bloody hero of Kettle Hill."

The President's action is regarded as an emphatic hint that unless the New York Republican machine relinquishes its policy of blocking Governor Hughes's reform measures, other office-holders will go the way of Sanders, who is said to have been guilty of an indiscreet and "pernicious" political activity. Governor Hughes, according to the prevailing rumor, was not notified in advance of Washington's intended interference in his behalf; hence one paper compares President Roosevelt to "the man who procured the marriage license before he had asked the lady's consent."

The second shock was administered a few days later in Ohio, where it was announced that the appointment of a collector of internal revenue at Toledo would be taken out of the hands of Senators Foraker and Dick and placed at the disposal of Secretary Taft and Representative Theodore F. Burton. Says a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times* (Dem.):

"Already President Roosevelt has followed the recommendations of Taft and Burton in appointing a Federal Judge, when the

ing to go before the people at the next election and display a long list of broken promises. Unless Governor Hughes can carry through the great policies to which he is committed, unless he can do something to better the condition of affairs at Albany, the Republican party will be discredited. Some criticism may be passed upon the President for the methods he has adopted; there may, indeed, be greater harm than good from his intervention, but there can be no mistake as to his purpose. He has struck hard, and he is sure to strike again. Men who are antagonistic to the reforms that the people demand and have a right to expect, need expect no mercy from him. No man hates party treachery more or would go further to punish it."

There is a good deal of head-shaking in the Independent and Democratic press over the President's use of patronage as a weapon with which to turn the battle in State politics, while even the Republican papers, in many instances, can not conceal their misgivings. Thus the *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.) admits its inability to justify his course, but shifts from the main issue to point out that Mr. Wadsworth "had not shown himself so much of a purist in politics that he could afford to 'squeal.'" The *Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.), commenting upon Mr. Wadsworth's assertion that the President is a "humbug," clings to the belief that there must be a better reason for the removal of Sanders than has yet been made public. We read:

"It is significant that, in order to find any ground for complaint, Mr. Wadsworth—and, necessarily, Mr. Sanders—are compelled to look at the Administration's action from the President's point of view. From their own point of view, that of practical politics, Mr. Roosevelt would be entirely justified in rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies at the expense of the public service. Mr. Sanders was recommended for appointment by Representative Wadsworth because he was an active politician and a factionalist of the right stamp. He has been an active politician and a factionalist since he has been in office. That he should be displaced by a partizan of a more successful faction is only one of the fortunes of the sort of war in which he believes.

"But there is another point of view—that which Mr. Wadsworth (correctly, we believe) attributes to the President. That large part of the citizenry which is not engaged in practical and factional politics would not hold Mr. Roosevelt justified in removing Mr. Sanders for the reasons that Mr. Wadsworth assigns as controlling this case. As Wadsworth intimates, the President must be judged by his own standards, and they are pretty high."

The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.), the *Providence Bulletin* (Ind.), and the *Boston Herald* (Ind.), are at one in questioning the wisdom of



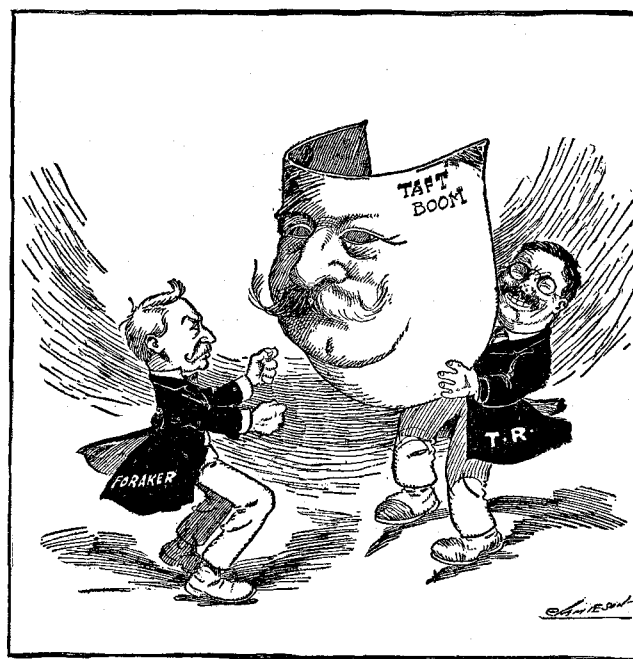
UNCLE SAM—"Blow easy! It might burst!"
—Brady in the *Washington Post*.

Senators had another candidate. His appointment of Ralph Tyler as Auditor for the Navy Department was a frank effort to counterbalance with the colored voters Foraker's Brownsville performance. In short, all the political strength that may lie in Federal patronage is at the disposal of Taft and Burton in their fight with the Senators.

"More than that, Federal office-holders in Ohio will do well to avoid all communication with the Senatorial camp if they desire to hold their jobs."

The *Rochester Post Express* (Ind. Rep.) is convinced that the President's interference in New York politics, while not sought by Governor Hughes, was nevertheless urgently needed. To quote:

"The future of the Republican party in this State is now at stake. It is beset by enemies within and without. Men are trying to ruin it for their own selfish purposes. There is treason in the leadership, especially in the Senate, and Democrats are taking advantage of the division in the Republican ranks and are prepar-



IN OHIO.
—Jamieson in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

such Federal interference. There is every reason to believe, asserts the *Providence Journal* (Ind.), that Governor Hughes is not particularly anxious to have his hands held up by the punitive use of Federal patronage. The *New York World* (Dem.) emphasizes the same point.

Turning to the Ohio incident, the press point out that the President there departs from his own rule that he should be guided in making appointments by the two Republican Senators from any State. Curiously enough, the most whole-hearted defense that we have seen of the President's course in both New York and Ohio appears in a Democratic paper, the *Brooklyn Citizen*. We read:

"The followers of Senators Foraker and Dick in Ohio are almost as much shocked by the latest move of President Roosevelt against them as ex-Congressman Wadsworth of this State was by the giving of the internal-revenue collectorship at Rochester to one of his opponents. The President having made up his mind to give the Toledo collectorship to a supporter of Taft, the two Senators and their valiant associates raise their voices in a chorus of denunciation. All at once, they have become enamored of the merit system of appointments, and call the whole country to witness that what the White House is now doing is grossly opposed to it. The President has, they say, turned his back upon all his protestations of devotion to the great cause of civil-service reform, and is now acting after the manner of the most shameless spoils-men.

"As matter of fact, however, there never was any claim made by any important supporter of the merit system that it was improper for the President to insist that the heads of departments should be in harmony with the Administration. The great object of the civil-service system is to protect subordinates from removal, so long as they discharged their duty faithfully. To go beyond this, and demand that such officials as internal-revenue collectors shall be retained, even while they are openly antagonizing the Administration, is a development of zeal for reform that was unheard of till the anti-Roosevelt Republicans began to feel the rod of discipline laid upon their backs."

NULLIFYING THE CONSTITUTION IN FLORIDA

"THE Florida legislature has repealed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments." This assertion is qualified, however, by the *Chattanooga Times*, in which it appears. A joint resolution in the State legislature, declaring void the amendments to the national Constitution which provide enfranchisement for the negroes, is the extent to which these amendments have been "repealed." This paper continues: "Florida is infested with a brood of pestilential politicians bent on destroying the peace of the South and creating an era of terror in order to keep themselves in office." In the Northern press the announcement of Florida's "nullification" inspires numerous sallies of humor, and occasional expressions of regret that the State could not "let well enough alone." Under existing conditions, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "the negro is actually eliminated" from politics. What more do the Democrats of Florida want?" it asks. There is little expectation, apparently, that they will get anything more. It is

anticipated that, when the Supreme Court has a chance, if ever it does, to deliberate upon the arguments of the Florida politicians, the Constitution will be upheld. In that event, suggests the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "Florida's obvious remedy will be to abolish the Supreme Court, and, if necessary, the whole Constitution, stock, lock, and barrel." And the *New York World* joins in the suggestion. The whole matter, we are told, is fruitful of great possibilities. Were the joint resolution of the Florida legislature sustained, an admirable precedent would be set. Says *The World*:

"An unconstitutional constitution has very great advantages. Every State from time to time can select such parts of it as it may choose to obey, and discard the rest as offensive to local prejudices. Now that Florida has taken the lead, who knows but California will abolish the jury system and institute drumhead courts-martial for all Japanese who enter the State? Pennsylvania believes in ultra-protection. If the Constitution is unconstitutional, why should not its legislature lay duties on imports from other States? And, of course, Massachusetts could authorize Senator Lodge to make his own kind of treaty with Newfoundland, and so let President Roosevelt carry through his treaty."

By other papers it is taken more seriously. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* "would like to see a full decision on the merits of the whole subject, so that tinkering such as is practised by Florida might be stopt." The *New York Evening Post* fears "a repetition of the recent agitations in Georgia and Maryland . . . if the negro remains and the Supreme Court declines to let him be discriminated against."

The *Washington Post*, reviewing the political status of the Southern negro, declares that "there is a practically universal recognition of the fact that the attempted enfranchisement of the freedmen was a gigantic mistake, a calamity to both races." Yet so successful have been the attempts of Southern States to secure practical disfranchisement, it continues, "it seems passing strange that the legislature of Florida should have desired to fan into life such spark of fire as may be left in the cold ashes of sectional animosity." With this position some of the Southern press are in accord. "The South . . . has nothing to gain by forcing the issue," is the sentiment which the *Charleston News and Courier* finds exprest in the local journals. "At the same time," it continues, "it is generally conceded that the regularity of the adoption of the amendments by Congress would be difficult to sustain, were judges to be guided solely by law and precedent." The alleged irregularities were emphasized by Senator Beard in a speech before the Florida legislature. Says *The Virginian Pilot* (Norfolk):

"That the proclamation, declaring these additions to have been made to the organic law according to the manner prescribed by the instrument itself, was based upon a false statement of facts, and improvidently issued—that the votes of the number of States necessary to amendment were never secured—that the Secretary of State refused to make the certificate which he alone was empowered to give; all these allegations of Senator Beard are abundantly proved by the record, and additional evidence of the same sort was unearthed by Hon. A. C. Braxton in a most interesting pamphlet on this subject, published several years ago. But, unless we are very much mistaken, the day has long since passed when the courts could be successfully appealed to in search of a remedy for the fraud so committed upon the country."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

W. T. STEAD declares that "surface courtesy is not true chivalry." Hence his careful avoidance of surface courtesy?—*Chicago Post*.

If Standard Oil really has to pay that \$29,000,000 fine, the motto of many a home will be, "Turn down the light."—*Atlanta Journal*.

WHEN Mr. Stead said that church influence for universal peace wasn't worth a row of pins, perhaps he was thinking of the choir.—*Detroit Free Press*.

ONE difficulty with Mr. Bryan is that he insists on taking seriously subjects which have hitherto been regarded as belonging exclusively to the domain of magazine articles.—*Washington Star*.

THE prosperity that simply ignores what is called a panic must be the real thing.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

WHY doesn't some one suggest that the Federal Irrigation Bureau secure the services of Mr. Harriman?—*St. Louis Republic*.

So much carrying of the big stick seems to have caused the President to forget that other part referring to the matter of speaking softly.—*The Commoner*.

THE Altoona inventor who has a plan for making ashes burn better than coal is the man for the job of kindling Fairbanks enthusiasm.—*New York Evening Post*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

THE desire for world-wide peace has found decided expression in the Empire of the Mikado since the conclusion of the war with Russia. In this respect again history repeats itself, for the modern peace movement in Europe was a sequel to the Napoleonic wars and the War of 1812-14 in the United States. The recollection of war's unspeakable horrors in all these cases made men turn their thoughts to peace. Indeed, almost immediately after signing the Treaty of Portsmouth Japanese statesmen and publicists engaged in the foundation of a Japanese Peace Society, says *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé). The annual report of this society has just been published. We learn from it that the Japanese have recently paid much attention to "the study of the cause of war and the means of preventing this calamity in the future." Some of the forces which tended to influence Japanese public opinion in this direction are thus enumerated by this Kobé journal:

"The bitter experiences of the pain and loss of war, which are often felt with a thousandfold more intensity than ever finds expression in words; the demands of business, and the earnest desire to develop Japan's international trade and commerce; the reflex influence of the great and rapidly developing world-wide peace movement; the influence of the International Law Association, the Interparliamentary Union, and The Hague Court, all of which command confidence and respect in the influential circles of Japan; the quiet and persistent work of the friends of peace, who during the war were preparing for an educational peace campaign when the opportune moment should come; the careful study of international law by men of repute, and a growing desire on the part of influential judges and members of the bar to see judicial methods applied in arbitration courts to the settlement of international disputes; a new conception of the mission of Japan as expressed by one of the leading dailies of Tokyo, viz.: to pass on from the period of receiving to the period of giving, in its relations with foreign countries; a sincere desire on the part of the officials and of the people as a whole to prove to the world that Japan really loves peace and that she will not fall behind the most progressive nations in the desire for international peace and in the expression of a cosmopolitan spirit."

The peace propaganda in Japan is being carried on strenuously by means of every possible agency, including the press, the platform, and the pamphlet. The first step taken is thus detailed in the report referred to:

"Early in March, 1906, a consultation of the friends of peace resulted in the preparation of the following expression of the growing convictions relative to the organization of the scattered and largely unknown advocates of the cause: 'Recognizing the beauty of peace, believing in the practicability of arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes and international differences, and desiring to see the principles of peace made known more widely, we the undersigned hereby express our desire to be present at the Council to be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanda, Tokyo, on March 14, at three o'clock, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a national peace and arbitration society suited to the present needs of Japan.'

"As a result of personal interviews, in which the purpose, the spirit, and the method of the world-wide peace movement were

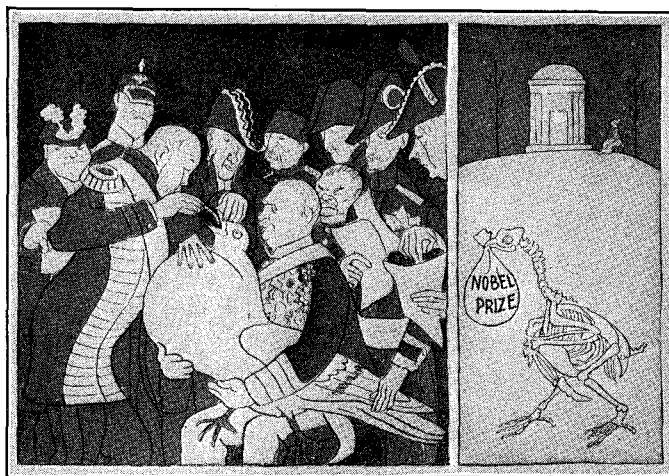
considered, thirty-five signatures were secured, representing the business and religious world, the college, the university, the press, the bar, and the judiciary."

Since then meetings have been held, a "Peace Sunday" for religious meetings in favor of the movement instituted, and the Japanese society, "by means of correspondence and by the exchange of literature, has come into touch with peace-workers in England, Germany, and Sweden."

It is not anticipated by thoughtful men in Japan that anything will be able to withstand the profound longing for peace which possesses the people of Nippon. Japan, in fact, is expected to lead the van of that great army of political and national peacemakers which the cause has recruited. The report gives full evidence of this conviction and concludes as follows:

"It is true that the spirit of militarism is still rife, as witnessed by the efforts to increase the military and naval equipments of most countries, and the late organization, in England, of a National Defense Association. But none of these things weaken the faith and the eagerness of real peace-workers, any more than the prevalence of cholera or smallpox decreases the zeal of the true physician. The facts previously given, with a volume of others that might be named, furnish clear evidence that the best men in all civilized lands are more and more readjusting their thoughts and hopes, and, what is most important, making their plans

for peace rather than for war. As to the Japan Peace Society in particular, the coming year ought to witness a great forward movement for the extension of the cause of peace. This will best be done by a wise and a constructive use of the press and the lecture platform, followed up and preceded by personal interviews. The society believes that Japan has a great mission in the world in connection with the promotion of peace and brotherhood. More and more, enlightened public sentiment is leading the great nations to vie with each other not only in the prevention of war, but also in the positive work of mutual helpfulness."



THE PEACE DOVE'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE

It is overfed during the Peace Conference,

But is starved between times.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

FATE OF THE DOUMA IN THE BALANCE

AFTER all, it seems, the second Russian Douma may not escape the fate of the first. The Liberal press are pessimistic, while the Reactionary and "black-hundred" organs, including the so-called "weathercock newspapers," that merely reflect official currents, agree that the second Douma is doomed. True, it has avoided the tactics and provocations of the first; it has refrained from making "illegal demands"; it has indulged in little incendiary oratory, and, in general, it has been moderate and conciliatory toward the Government. But a new set of charges is now made against it; and what was at first called "discretion" by the bureaucratic organs is now called "hypocrisy."

A whole series of articles in the *Novoye Vremya* (a quasi-official organ of the ministry) has elaborated the idea that a Leftist and, at heart, antigovernmental Douma that is "prudent" and opportunist is more dangerous than a rash, frank, and disorderly Douma.

The avowed Reactionary organs chime in and loudly proclaim

that the Douma is already a failure and that the Czar is fully justified in dissolving it. It is a failure, according to the *Zuamia* (St. Petersburg) and others, because it is in sympathy with terrorists and bomb-throwers, because it is "controlled by Jews," because it is incompetent and unrepresentative, and because it contains too many parties, factions, and groups, and is without leadership, guidance, or sense of responsibility to the country.

The organ of the Premier, the *Rossia*, is constantly criticizing and warning the Douma. It has threatened dissolution in connection with the budget, with the question of drumhead courts, with the arrest of deputies guilty of revolutionary offenses, with the Douma's claims to examine outside experts, and, above all, with the delicate agrarian question. The Government, the *Rossia* says, will not tolerate expropriation or compulsory alienation of private estates. To this the *Riech* (St. Petersburg) replies that the Douma may yield on many points, but that it can not and will not yield in the matter of agrarian reform.

It is felt that on the agrarian question the crisis will come. Prince Troubetzkoy, one of the leading constitutionalists, writes in his paper, the Moscow *Dnevnik*, as follows:

"Reconciliation between the Douma and the ministry is impossible, and a conflict is only a question of time. The majority of the opposition is doing everything possible to postpone the conflict, but the respite can not be long. The ministry must present to the Douma, as projects of law, all the 'temporary' laws it put in force during the Douma-less period. Its agrarian measures are among these. They can not be rejected without debate and consideration, and will be referred to committees. But the committees can not sit forever; they must report, and their reports must be followed by action."

The Prince is certain that the action will not be favorable—and then what? He continues:

"We are facing a severe constitutional crisis, and it is scarcely probable that the solution will be a peaceful, constitutional one. If the Government dissolves the Douma, it will amount to a revolutionary course and will necessitate reaction. For the third Douma, if it should be elected on the basis of the present suffrage scheme, which is liberal, would be even more Leftist than the second. Dissolution would be objectless and senseless, unless followed by an arbitrary modification of the electoral law."

And such a step, it argues, would be illegal and tyrannical, and would provoke resistance.

The *Riech* is apprehensive of the same thing. Dissolution this time, it agrees, would be followed by bureaucratic revision of the

suffrage law in the interest of the landowners and the enemies of liberty and constitutionalism. Of a popular revolt in that event it is not sure, however. Only the Leftist organs threaten revolution and civil war in case the Government attempts a step backward.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REPRESENTATION WITHOUT TAXATION

SOMETHING more than a hundred years ago the British ministry was considering the question of colonial taxation without representation, and the result of their decision was such that it has never been repeated. To-day we see in London a conference of colonial premiers, thus giving the colonies representation without taxation, and so far has the pendulum swung since the days of the Stamp Act that the chief topic before the conference, as the press view it, is the proposition to saddle the mother country with a tariff for the sake of giving preferential rates to the colonists. And as if this contrast to the days of 1776 were not enough, it is England itself that has risen in rebellion and overthrown the chief advocate of the scheme—Joseph Chamberlain, who had to go to the south of France after the election to recuperate. As England has declared thus decisively for free trade, there seems to be no expectation in the British or colonial press that the present conference will conclude any reciprocal tariff arrangement with the mother country; but the colonies may arrange some such scheme among themselves, some papers think, or may make the beginnings of it, to be completed later.

A Canadian view of giving tariff favors to Great Britain may be seen in the following editorial comment by the Montreal *Herald* on Premier Laurier's speech at a dinner given the colonial premiers by a Conservative club where

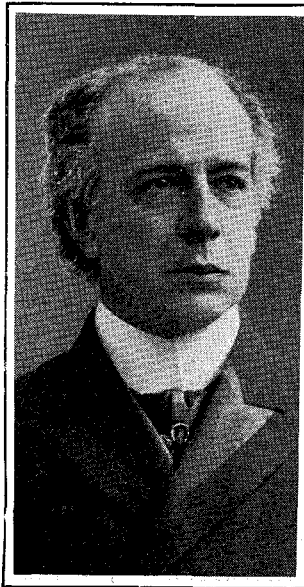
Chamberlain's friends were in the majority. We read:

"Mr. Chamberlain sent to the diners, from the retreat in Southern France, where he fights with all his characteristic determination for a restoration to health, a message which tacitly assumed the friendly cooperation of all colonial ministers and all colonial parties in his special program, and expressed the hope, in terms amounting to expectation, that 'our own people at home will not long shrink from giving effect' to that program. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has faced a good many difficult audiences, but it may be doubted if he ever had more difficult work cut out for him than when he started in to tell this Chamberlainite audience the opposite of what they wanted to hear. 'If Great Britain came to the conclusion that a mutual preference would not be in the interests of the British people, Canada wanted none of it.' That was flat enough; but immediately afterward he started in to dissipate the pet bogey set up by Mr. Chamberlain, and nourished with such assiduity by the London *Times*, which is that unless Great Britain abandons free trade, Canada, in indignation, will throw herself into the arms of the United States, abandoning the British preference in the process. What the tariff-reform partisans will do hereafter, with Sir Wilfrid's emphatic answer to this argument in the hands of their opponents, it is difficult to see.

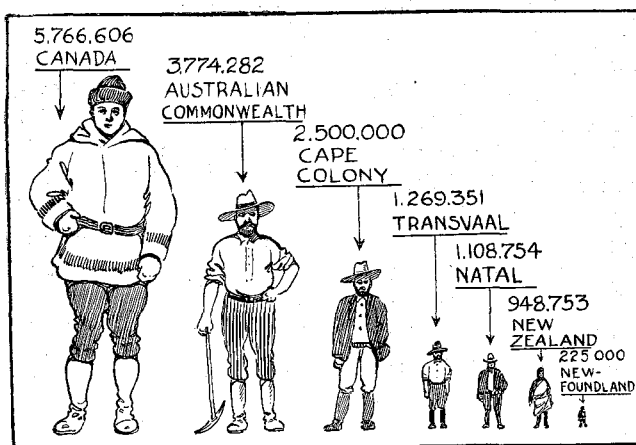
"At all events, Sir Wilfrid's declaration was well worth making, for after all it amounts to saying that Canada adopted the British preference primarily for her own benefit, and will continue it as long as it is found to be in her own interest. There is no other safe basis for such legislation."

The Melbourne *Age* expects the conference to be without result. It observes:

"Certainly very little fruit came out of the last conference, and we can indulge in no high hopes of what is to be expected of the next. We have the statement of a British minister for it that, on

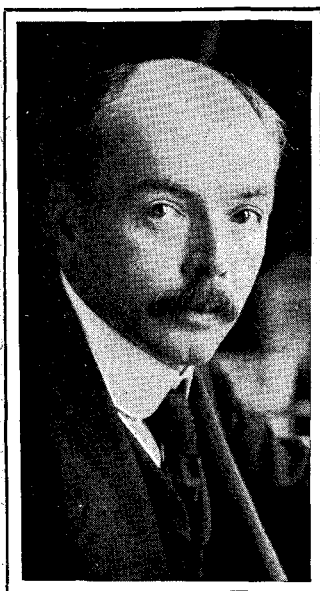


SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
Who has been telling Mr. Chamberlain's
friends some unwelcome truths.

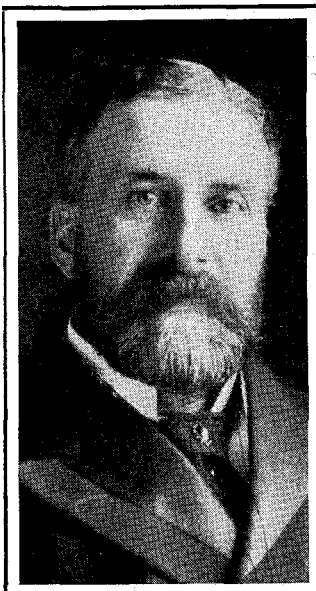


From the London "Review of Reviews."

RELATIVE POPULATIONS OF THE COLONIES REPRESENTED AT THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.



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L. S. JAMESON,
Cape Colony.



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SIR ROBERT BOND,
Newfoundland.

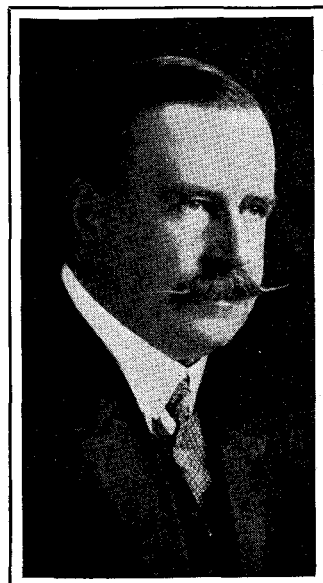
the most important subject—that of preferential trade—the Imperial Government does not go into the conference with an open mind, but with a determination to stand adverse against all the rest of the Empire. The colonies are of one mind on the subject of preference. The mother country is of another mind. On that question—a vital one imperially—we must be content to drift. We expect nothing, and are therefore not likely to be much disappointed."

The British free-trade view is expressed as follows by the London *Spectator*:

"If it were merely a case of helping the colonial trader and injuring the foreigner without injuring ourselves, we should be the first to assent to colonial preference, for we have no sort of difficulty in saying that we prefer our own flesh and blood to outsiders and, other things being equal, would be infinitely more pleased to see the colonial trade returns go up than those with foreign countries. Unfortunately, however, experience as well as abstract reasoning shows beyond a doubt that it is impossible to give a preference to colonial goods without doing an injury to that complete freedom of commerce which is the very life-blood of the mother country, and which enables her to bear the burden of empire."

The Protectionist standpoint is stated by the London *Saturday Review*, which believes that the Colonial Conference, in whatever way it decides the question of tariff, as between the colonies and the mother country, will prove an epoch-making assembly. To quote:

"Canadian ministerial journals, such as the *Globe*, of Toronto, have no hesitation in accepting as authoritative Mr. Root's reported advances to Mr. Bryce for a virtual pooling of tariffs as between Canada and the United States, and the substitution of McKinley rates against British manufacturers for the present Canadian preference. Mr. Bryce's ardent Americanism may well have taken him to Ottawa in pursuit of this astounding policy, British Ambassador tho he is; and assured that Canadian ministers will return from London with no British response to their preference advances, he may be expected to put to its fullest uses at Washington the open offer of Canada's new intermediate tariff at the expense of preference. And who shall say that he will fail?"



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SIR J. G. WARD,
New Zealand.

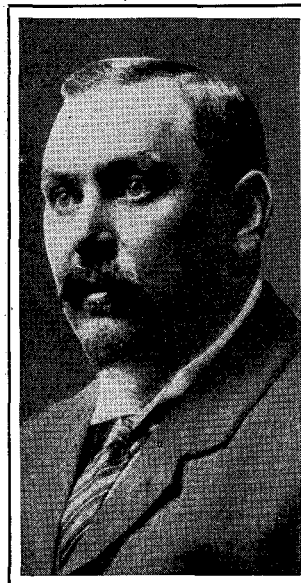
... Canada led the way in preference in 1897, and she stands ready to move farther along the same road. We refuse to believe that it is the will of the British people that the golden moment shall be neglected, and Canada, and the other colonies in her train, be turned into a national road which in trade at least has no imperial goal."

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE

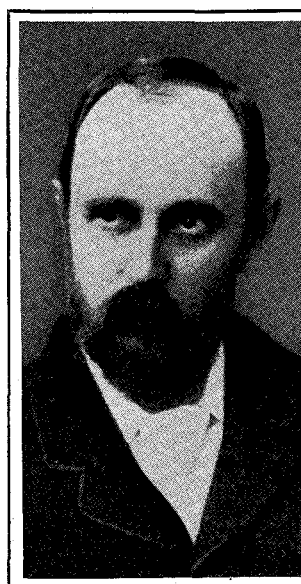
THE college of the United States is a unique institution. Its lawns and trees, its chapel and clustered buildings, are things of beauty. It is no counterpart of Oxford or Cambridge, nor yet of Leipsic or Berlin, for its individuality, its separateness, and its curriculum are American features, not paralleled in the Old World, says Alois Brandl, in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin). Mr. Brandl, the eminent Shakespearian scholar and professor in Berlin University, in publishing his "Personal Impressions of American Universities," expresses great admiration for them, and thinks them superior to those of England. "America," he declares, "does more than one-half more for higher education than the mother country." Of the differences he notices between English and

American colleges he speaks as follows:

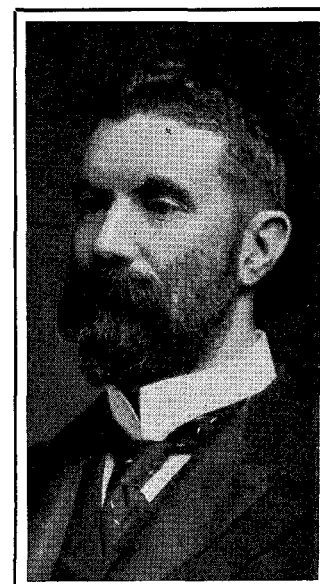
"With all her engineering skill the New World can not approach, in regard to imposing exterior, the charm of Gothic quadrangle, resounding cloister, and their adjoining garden for which Oxford and Cambridge are indebted to the old monks. The young noblemen who make their social influence so strongly felt in an English college are of course totally wanting in the colleges of the Western Republic. Thus the habits of the students are often simpler and less expensive than those in England. At any rate the bill of fare is meager and vegetarian, excepting when hunger demands a special dish of meat. As we go farther west we find that many college students, without any loss of honor



GENERAL BOTHA,
Transvaal.



F. R. MOOR,
Natal.



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ALFRED DEAKIN,
Australia.

BRITISH COLONIAL PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

or prestige, work as bookkeepers, hotel-waiters, or hired men. The American colleges have not yet acquired the rich scholarship foundations such as for centuries have accumulated in the English universities. On the other hand, the college students of the New World enjoy more liberty and are able to form themselves into secret societies, named by Greek initials, and they certainly treat their professors, even their president, with as much confidence as if they were their comrades. The old teacher who repels this familiarity is no 'pop'lar man,' and runs the risk of being made the victim of some practical joke. The students, in fact, behave themselves with self-respect as well as respect for others as if conscious of being members of a great and proud democracy. A remarkable measure of independence distinguishes these youths whose instructors, indeed, seem much more anxious to educate them as good citizens than as fine gentlemen."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT ENGLISH RULE HAS DONE FOR EGYPT

THE cry for nationalism is being heard all over the world. Poland, Ireland, India, and Egypt all are clamoring for home rule, genuine popular representation, and the ownership of the land. Lord Cromer's recent retirement from the position of



LORD CROMER,

Who has raised Egypt "from bankruptcy to affluence."

English representative in Egypt, where he was practically proconsul and administrator of that country, has directed the attention of the press to the fruits of thirty years of British rule in the Nile Valley. While Egyptian Nationalists are raising the cry, "Egypt for the Egyptians," and doing all they can to cripple the present administration, says *The Saturday Review* (London), Lord Cromer has "followed the policy of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' in the broadest sense of the word," and has stamped out oppression and corruption in every quarter of the land. Egypt, says this writer, is unable at

present to rule or defend herself, just as she has always been unable to do so in the past. To quote:

"To those who know Egypt it is perfectly clear that Egypt can not defend her territory unaided, partly because of the unfavorable geographical structure of the country and the peculiar distribution of its population, partly because of the occupation and the historic character of the inhabitants. These are natural causes which can not easily be altered by the hand of man, and which are responsible for the fact that during historic times Egypt has never been an independent state, and that since the battle of Pelusium, 525 B.C., and several decades before the birth of Herodotus, Egypt has been ruled by foreigners. Will she now be able to defend her independence single-handed against a world in arms? The natural conditions of the country and the experience of almost 2,500 years answer this question emphatically in the negative. Egypt is commercially, and still more strategically, a very desirable acquisition. Therefore the withdrawal of England from Egypt would mean for that country, not national liberty and independence, but only a change of masters."

The writer contrasts Egypt's past and present condition in the following striking words:

"The great majority of the inhabitants of Egypt are small, hard-working peasants, and these take a far greater interest in matters concerning their daily bread, such as taxation, police, sufficiency of water, than in national representative government. The fellahs care most for a good administration, and they have every reason to be quite satisfied with British rule. Former rulers of Egypt exploited the people without mercy. Mehemet Ali and Ismail, who piled up a national debt of £100,000,000—two rulers whom the older men still remember—saw in Egypt their private domain. They and their favorites ground down the people on whose work they lived. Not only was the fellah overloaded with taxes, pressed into the army—which at one time comprized 160,000 men—ordered to forced labor and flogged with the courbash, but the water necessary for the irrigation of his crops was diverted from his land to the lands of the Khedive and his favorites. Egypt was ruled by the four C's—the corvée, the courbash, conscription, and corruption. The Egyptian cultivator was the most unfortunate worker on earth. Nowhere in Turkey was misrule more flagrant and more heartless than in Egypt. These were the fruits of national rule."

The improved aspect of the fellah's lot since Lord Cromer took the reins is thus described:

"Since the English occupation, the fellah has been given justice and prosperity. He has been given water in plenty through the regulation of the Nile and the construction of the Assouan Reservoir; he is no longer robbed of his land or of his work; he can easily obtain justice in the courts against the mightiest pasha; he is lightly taxed; he can borrow money at moderate rates; the corvée and conscription have been abolished; he has become free and very prosperous. Of 1,147,324 owners of land, more than 1,000,000 own five acres or less; and while the acreage possessed by these small holders has, during the last ten years, increased by 30 per cent., the acreage of the largest holders has decreased by 7 per cent. These figures eloquently prove that Egypt is being ruled for the greatest good of the greatest number. During the British occupation the productive power of the country and its population have doubled. Egypt has risen from bankruptcy to affluence because Lord Cromer followed the policy of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' in the broadest sense of the word. These are the fruits of British rule. The Egyptians can not even complain of being ruled by Englishmen. First, the number of Egyptians possessing the technical skill or the strength of character required in certain branches of the administration is quite inadequate. Secondly, out of 13,279 civil servants, 1,252, or 1 in 13, are Europeans, and only 662, or 1 in 20, are Englishmen."

A TRUCE OF GOD FOR RUSSIA—The condition of Russia, with starvation, murder, and robbery taken as a normal condition of society throughout the country, induces a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) to ask the question whether a "truce of God," an absolute burial of the hatchet for the moment, might not be instituted in the cause of common humanity, and all mere political discussions be postponed until the needs of the moment are met and satisfied? This writer declares:

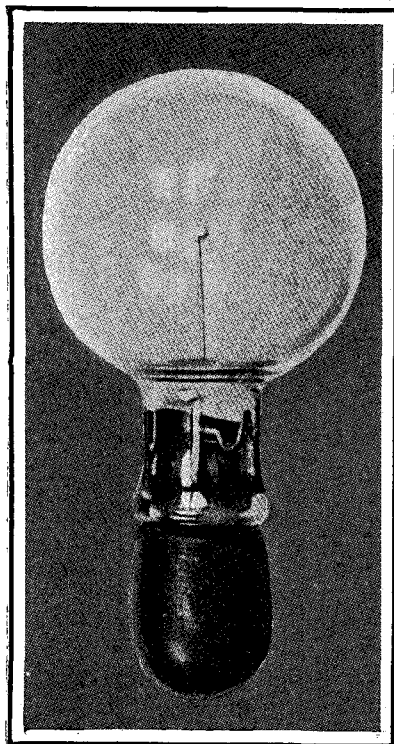
"The chaos of famine and crime in which the country is plunged defies description. In the period from the Russian New Year to the middle of March there were in St. Petersburg alone eighty-eight murders, mostly committed in broad daylight. The St. Petersburg newspapers report from every part of the provinces a ghastly tale of assassination, mutilation, and robbery. From a single number of the *Novoye Vremya* the following are typical items: 'A bomb thrown at the commandant of the fortress of Sebastopol; the general injured in both feet. . . . In Warsaw two bombs have been flung; the first into the house of the director of the gymnasium, Prince Argetinski Dolgorukoff, no one being wounded; the second bomb tore away both hands of the workman Shmotshkoff.' In the southeastern provinces hunger and disease are wasting the people; and where peasants are not burning down their huts for fuel, starving animals eat the thatch for food. Is it impossible for Mr. Stolypine to appeal to all parties in the Douma for a truce of God until means have been devised to help the famine-stricken districts? The majority would probably reply that there can be no truce of God if it means even the temporary acceptance of the Czar's Government. But the attempt ought to be made."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MACHINE-MADE HYPNOTISM

IT has long been recognized by experts in hypnotism that the hypnotic sleep is induced by the subject himself. All that the operator can do is to persuade the patient that he has ability to produce the sleep. Any mechanical device that will cause the belief that sleep is inevitably approaching will do as well, and a number of these are now in use by physicians who resort to hypnotic suggestion in the treatment of nervous affections. Some of them are described in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April) by John Elfreth Watkins. We read:

"One of the newest of these mechanical aids employed by the hypnotist is the 'hypnotic ball.' It might be mistaken for the half of an hour-glass mounted upon a short handle of ebony. It



SAND-FILLED GLASS BALL,
Used to fatigue the ocular muscles.

is, in fact, a glass ball half-filled with sand, and having a bottle-mouth, into which the wooden handle fits snugly. Stuck into the interior extremity of this handle—the end protruding inside the ball—is a pin, whose head extends to the center of the transparent globe. The sand is dyed a bright indigo blue, as is the globular head of the pin. Thus we have a little ball—the pinhead—within a larger transparent one, and, between the two, a bright-colored powder.

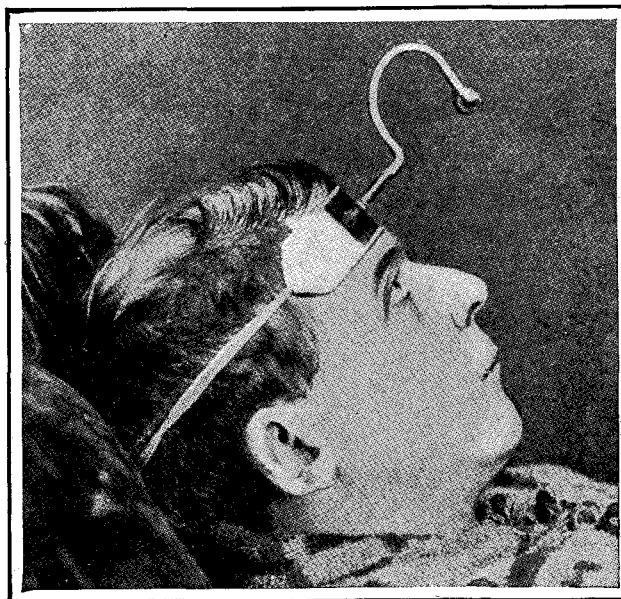
"The subject concentrates his eyes upon the pinhead, while the ball, held at about the height of his head, is revolved by the operator with both a circular and rotary motion within a foot of the subject's eyes. The rotary manipulations cause the sand to fall like a cascade behind the pinhead.

"Thus there are three movements—circular, rotary, and vertical—all intended to puzzle vision as it inquisitively follows the ball.

"In this way the ocular muscles become quickly fatigued, the influence being an exaggeration of the soporific stimulus caused by the rapid flight of the landscape past a car window, or the rapid change of environment viewed from a rapidly moving swing. That which fatigues the ocular muscles, of course, favors sleep, and physiological drowsiness is but the vestibule to the hypnotic state. The eyelids becoming heavy, the skilled hypnotologist has but to utter the command 'Sleep!' and the sensitive is then ready to abide by his will."

Other mechanical aids are: the "electro-hypnotic head-band"—a rubber band, clasped about the forehead, holding a tiny incandescent light between the eyes; a bright disk, illumined by a miniature search-light; and mirrors, revolved by electric or mechanical motors, and known as "alouettes," some with single, others with multiple, disks, while still others have wings like those of a bird, or geometrical solids with mirrored surfaces. A single alouette may hypnotize an entire roomful of persons at once, provided all have previously received the suggestion that the machine will cause sleep—a condition necessary to the success of all mechanical aids. Another device, the "vibrating coronet" of Dr. Gaiffe, consists of three metal bands which encircle the head and support branches that vibrate against the eyelids. Some hypnotists, we

are told, employ a large drawing of a human eye, on a card, while others use a combination of magnets, relying on the common idea that magnetism is connected in some way with the hypnotic sleep.



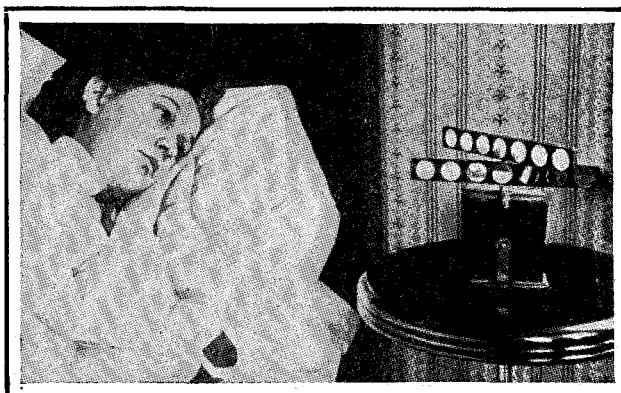
A MACHINE FOR INDUCING HYPNOTISM.

The little knob claims and holds the subject's attention.

It may often be necessary to employ makeshifts in case none of these devices is at hand. Says Mr. Watkins:

"A candle placed behind an ordinary brown or colored bottle is sometimes used in lieu of a hypnotic lamp. The candle flame focuses itself at a spot on the side of the bottle nearest the patient, who has been given the suggestion that sleep will result when, after staring fixedly at this spot, the light will go out. The candle, cut short for the purpose, burns itself out, and the sensitive consequently falls asleep when there is no longer a vestige of light in the room.

"If a bottle can not be had, sometimes a cone, about a foot long, is made of paper and the subject is made to concentrate his gaze upon the naked candle flame by holding the large end of the cone to his eyes. Sometimes eye fatigue is produced also by requiring the patient to 'stare himself out' by gazing intently into the pupils of his own eyes, which remain visible in a mirror until the bit of candle burns out, as before. A still simpler makeshift is a long lead-pencil placed between the teeth of the subject, who



HOW THE HYPNOTIC MIRROR IS USED.

is required to 'run his eyes' up and down its surface, between its outer extremity and a point as near as possible to his mouth.

"Stimuli of hearing as well as of sight and touch are successfully employed; taste and smell have generally given negative results. The ticking of a watch has been used. The sudden stroke of a gong hypnotizes veteran subjects in the Hôpital Salpêtrière, Paris.

"The first aid to sleep was given by Providence to our arboreal

ancestors, the apes. This was the bough, the ancestor of the cradle. When the wind blew there was communicated to the muscular sense of baby ape a monotony of feeling, and to the ocular muscles the air pressing against the eyelids communicated fatigue. Savage men employed monotony of sounds, such as the magic drum-beat of the Lapp, the Indian's song to the infant and the invalid. Hypnotism is also practised by our Indians in their 'ghost dance,' while the Hesychasts of Mt. Athos remained motionless for days with their hypnotic gaze fixed upon a selected object.

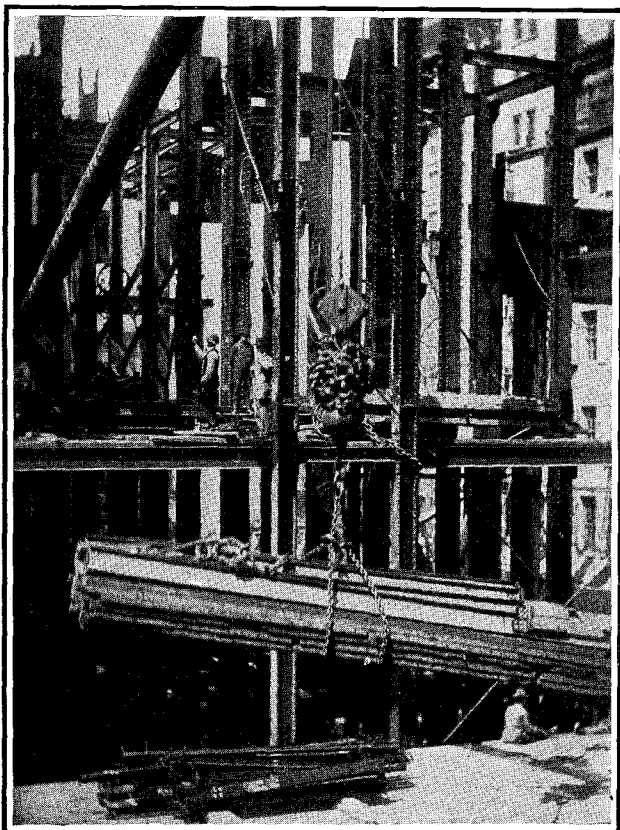
"The Taskedrugites hypnotized themselves by concentrating their eyes upon their fingers held to their noses, and thus stood motionless for a long period. Twelve thousand repetitions of the sacred word 'om' hypnotized the Dandins of India until they became cataleptic.

"The pessimists of science tell us that man is, day by day, straying wider from nature's path and following the highroad toward complete artificiality; that he is forgetting how to sleep. Is the day approaching when posterity will depend upon such mechanisms as those described above to launch them, nightly, down the ways of Lethe Wharf?"

ANCHORING A SKY-SCRAPER

THE methods specially designed for anchoring the new forty-five-story tower of the Singer Building of New York to its foundation are said by C. M. Ripley, writing in *The Engineering World* (April 12), to constitute a new departure in architecture. The building laws of New York, he says, require that the stability of structures be figured upon the assumption of a wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot. He goes on:

"A wind such as this would in reality be a hurricane sufficient

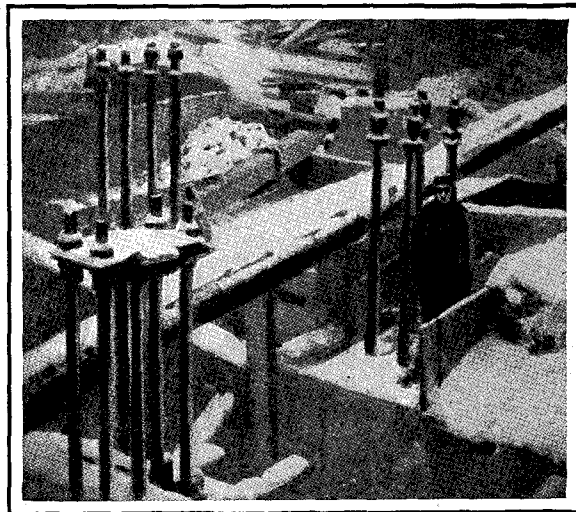


THE FOREST OF STEEL WHICH WILL CONSTITUTE THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SINGER TOWER.

to overturn the ordinary Pullman sleeper; and winds in this locality have never been known to exceed a pressure of 10 pounds per square foot.

"The Singer tower is 65 feet square and 612 feet high above the curb. Allowing for this excessive and improbable wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot, a force of 330 tons (theoretically)

would be exerted by the wind on any single face. The tower weighs 18,365 tons, and this is amply sufficient to resist the overturning moment of the wind. But the limitations imposed by the architectural treatment of the building resulted in a wind-bracing system of such design that ten of the thirty-six columns supporting the tower showed an up-lift, that is, the dead weight carried by them is less than the upward pull exerted on them by the wind-



VIEW OF ANCHORAGE WORK ON THE SINGER BUILDING.

bracing systems; thus, in one case, the dead load on the column is 279 tons and the up-lift 480 tons; therefore, this column and the other nine like it had to be anchored down to the caisson to resist an up-lift of 200 tons.

"This was done by embedding several lengths of great eye-bars in the mass of concrete forming the caissons, reaching down to bed-rock. These eye-bars are embedded to a depth of 50 feet below the level of the basement floor. These bars were held together by pins about six inches in diameter and their top lengths fitted under each column with a cast-steel saddle to which were fastened the lower ends of the sets of four bolts projecting upward out of the concrete. The photograph gives the appearance just before the steel-contractor started work on the superstructure.

"The steel grillage was perforated to allow the anchorage bolts to pass upward to be attached to the columns proper. This has never been done before. The special bolts, saddles, eye-bars, pins, etc., were . . . buried in the concrete piers during the regular process of constructing the foundations."

SPEED ESTIMATES ON TRAINS

THE statement has often been made of late that engineers on steam-trains are able to judge accurately of their speed by means of the regular recurrent noises of the reciprocating machinery, while on an electric train, the driver, having nothing of the kind to guide him, may easily speed his motor excessively. This is doubted by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, April 4), who says:

"Now that the question is raised, may it not be well to go a step further and inquire how many experienced runners of steam-locomotives really are able to accurately judge the speed of trains? We venture the opinion that very few can tell at speeds above forty-five miles per hour what speeds they are actually making, with anything like accuracy. It may be claimed that even if the engineer can not estimate the speed in miles per hour, he can tell whether he is running at an unsafe speed or not; but this we should consider even more doubtful. To draw the line where speed ceases to be safe and becomes unsafe would be a difficult task for a man of much higher technical rank than an engineer-runner."

The suggestion that electric trains should carry speed-indicators is heartily indorsed by the writer; but he sees no reason why

steam-locomotives should not also be required to have them. He says:

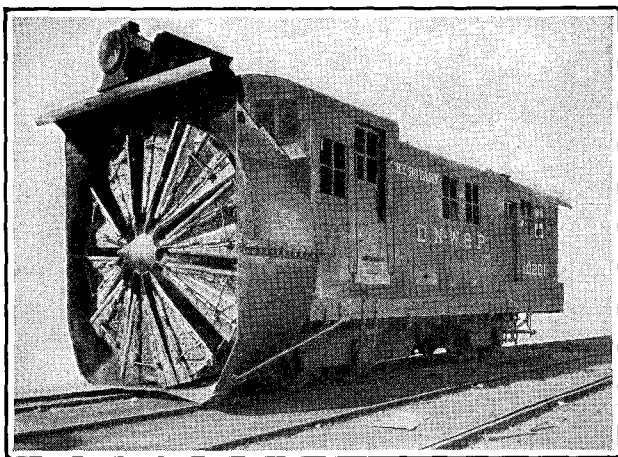
"Is it not time the engineer of a fast train carrying hundreds of passengers was given an instrument by which he may know what speed his machine is making at any time without having to guess at it? Locomotive speed-indicators have been made and put on the market which were, we believe, accurate and inexpensive; but they have never come into general use simply because railway officers considered them a useless refinement. We raise the question whether this ultra-conservative policy ought not to have an end.

"Excessive speed spells danger as surely as excessive boiler pressure, but while the engineer has a gage before him to show the boiler pressure he has to guess at the speed he is making. What is the result? It is simply that the speed of the trains on your road, Mr. General Manager or Mr. Superintendent, varies very considerably with the personal equation—or, to put it plainly, amount of dare-devil—in the man at the throttle. Engine-runners are more or less accustomed to take chances; if they were not they would follow another occupation. Their only limitation as to speed is the schedule, and when a train is behind time, and the 'plug-puller' wants to make it up, it is he, and not the president or the general manager or the chief engineer or any other official, that decides what speed that train is going to make on the easy stretches of the open road."

THE LARGEST ROTARY SNOW-PLOW

WHAT is believed to be the largest rotary snow-plow ever built was recently completed for the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway. This plow, we are told by a writer in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, April 12), will clear a cut 13 feet 4 inches wide. Its wheel has ten cone-shaped scoops, fitted with knives which adjust themselves automatically, and it is encased in a drum with a hood that may be turned to either side to suit the direction in which the wheel is revolving. Says the writer:

"The snow conditions this year on the northern transcontinental lines have been the worst experienced in ten years, and the rotary snow-plow has been a most important feature of the equipment of those roads. These plows have played a very important part in the history of railroading in the West, and have greatly improved conditions as compared with the wedge plows. The rotary plow is adapted for the removal of snow of any character



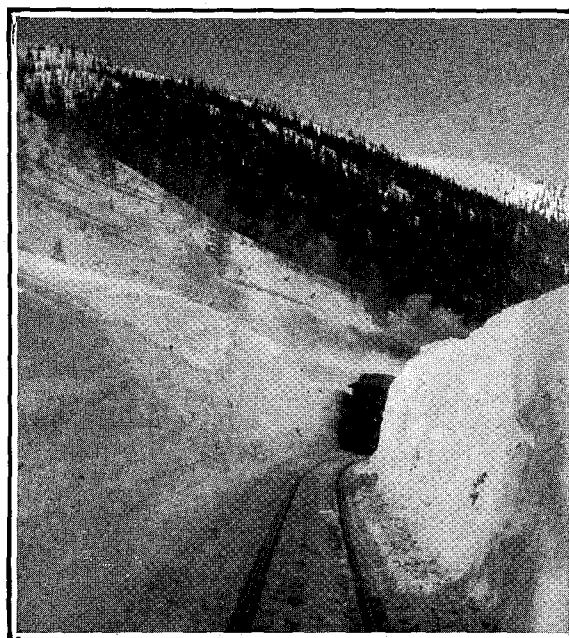
Courtesy of "The Railway Age," Chicago.

ROTARY SNOW-PLOW FOR THE DENVER, NORTHWESTERN & PACIFIC.

and of any depth, quickly and easily, with no danger to equipment or men. To cope with drifts 15 to 20 feet high, something besides brute force is required. The old method of bucking drifts of this character with the wedge plow with six or seven heavy locomotives behind it resulted in many casualties among the railroad men engaged in this dangerous work, while the rotary plow will bore its way through drifts packed in a hard icy mass in front of the plow with perfect safety to those operating it. Ex-

cept in the most extreme conditions, one heavy consolidation locomotive provides sufficient power for its propulsion.

"To prevent the derailment of the plow [described above] the



Courtesy of "The Railway Age," Chicago.

WORK OF THE ROTARY SNOW-PLOW.
View showing the depth of cut and clean rail.

front truck is provided with ice-cutters and flangers. The ice-cutters are attached to a frame hung on the forward end of the front truck and operated by means of an air cylinder, so that it may be raised and lowered in crossing frogs and switches. The flangers are hung in the rear of the truck and connected to the axle, and are also operated by an air cylinder. With the ice-cutter and flanger in perfect working order, it is claimed to be absolutely impossible for the rotary to be derailed by ice or snow. The illustration of a cut made by one of these plows shows the clear rail which they leave.

"The rotary plow has been used on most of the large railways for the past twenty years, and the successful operation in winter of many of the lines crossing the Rocky Mountains has depended upon these devices for fighting snow."

ARE DIFFERENT MENTAL FACULTIES CONNECTED?

IS there such a thing as "general intelligence"? Does the fact that a man is unusually bright in one particular line make it probable that he will be found of more than average intelligence in some other lines, or perhaps in all other lines? Recent investigations by Krueger and Spearman, reported in the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, make it probable that different mental faculties are not only connected, but that there exists for each person a general factor of intelligence, with which all his faculties are in some way connected. Thus the belief of some authorities, that intelligence in a given subject is no sign of general mental superiority, but only an indication of the accidental coexistence of favorable conditions, falls to the ground. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) in an abstract of the article noted above:

"According to current opinion there should exist [mental] correlations of an extremely general nature, so that every individual who is credited with intelligence is regarded as superior, not only in the special fields where his capacity has been tested, but in any other field whatever. On the other hand, psychologists have lately been reluctant to make generalizations of this kind; some even look upon intelligence as purely and simply the accidental coexistence of certain favorable dispositions.

"In these researches on a possible correlation between different faculties, we must pause to consider the relative nature of all

correlation. Many so-called intelligent persons are very poorly endowed in certain respects; a superior arithmetician may perhaps be rather mediocre in algebra. But at least a certain talent may show a greater or less tendency to coexistence with another; the closeness of this partial correlation may be calculated by a method due to Bravais, Galton, Pearson, and other psychologists. A number of characteristics are first chosen to serve in all tests to be made on the given individuals. In certain cases the two characteristics are found to be proportional to a high degree of approximation, and in others to a less degree; a simple calculation finally gives a coefficient of correlation representing the total degree of proportionality between the two kinds of characteristics.

"The five kinds of tests required by the authors of their subjects are as follows.

- "1. Distinction between the pitches of given tones;
- "2. Combination of fragments of given texts;
- "3. Establishment of the limits of the sense of touch;
- "4. Addition of figures;
- "5. Ease of committing to memory successive series of numbers.

"The chief results of the authors are as follows: The ability of a given subject in numerous and varied domains shows an intimate and constant connection, which is not sensibly altered when the examination is made by different experimenters. The numerical relations of all these correlations show that it is proper to regard them as the effects of a common central factor

"After determination of the relations between three capacities, their correlation with the theoretical central factor is calculated. This is called the 'central value' of the capacity, and it has been shown that it remains constant even when compared by different investigators with different capacities.

"This central factor can not be explained by individual differences of zeal and momentary disposition, knowledge of special conditions, or facility for utilizing unusual means.

"The psycho-physiological explanation, on the other hand, is a plausible one. Experiments made hitherto make it probable that a given nervous system has, generally speaking, a plastic function with relation to another nervous system, which is the condition of exact and constant associations."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REMAKING ANIMALS FOR SCIENTIFIC ENDS

IN an article entitled "Regeneration and Transplantation," a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 23) discusses the recent study of two interesting phenomena—the ability of certain living creatures to repair the loss of an organ by a new growth, and to assimilate new and strange organs grafted upon them by the human experimenter. The latter phenomenon, it would appear, furnishes a method in experimental physiology that is likely to advance knowledge and elucidate many hitherto vexed questions. The data in the article, which we translate below, are from papers on the subject read at a recent congress of German naturalists and physicians, especially those of Przibram, Korschelt, and Spemann. The last-named authority has performed, in his laboratory at the University of Würzburg, many of the feats that he describes. Says the writer of the article, speaking in the first place of regeneration—the automatic replacement of a lost organ or limb:

"A distinction may be made between physiological and accidental or pathologic regeneration. The first is only one of numerous physiologic acts that take place necessarily in the living and normal organism, as in the periodic metamorphosis of crustaceans, the shedding of a snake's skin, . . . etc. Accidental regeneration is the sequel to a wound due to exterior factors, having no connection with the organism. These two extreme cases are linked by a third, in which the regeneration, altho caused by exterior agents, is in some sort foreseen by the organism, which by special arrangements facilitates the mutilation and at the same time the regeneration of the lost part. This phenomenon, which has been named 'autotomy,' is found in a number of creatures that might be called 'auto-surgeons,' as in several annelids, especially the *Oligochata*.

"The first investigator to astonish the world with experiments on regeneration was Trembley, who found in the fresh-water hydra a creature that lent itself to such experiments in a wonderful degree. Many scientists followed his lead, and to-day regeneration has a voluminous literature. In the lower animals the regenerative faculty is in general more developed than in the higher representatives of the animal kingdom. Thus, according to Lillie, Morgan, and Pubbs, only one-twenty-seventh or even one-sixty-fourth of the body of the infusorian *Stentor* and one-two-hundredth of that of the green hydra, are sufficient to grow by regeneration a new and complete body. It has been shown, however, that the presence of part of the cellular nucleus is indispensable.

"Regarding the interior mechanism of regeneration, we know only that the second production of an organ is not a simple repetition of the first. In fact, it has been shown, for example, that with the annelids the anterior and posterior portions of the intestine, which during development from the embryo come from the ectoderm [outer layer of cells], are formed by endodermic [inner] cells during regeneration. We must even admit—experiments have proved it—that cells already differentiated in one direction may be changed into another kind of cells, to take part in regenerating an organ absolutely different from that of which they formerly were a part."

Another unexpected result, which would have appeared improbable at first sight, is the reversal of direction or "change of polarity," which sometimes takes place both in plants and in animals. A detached twig will ordinarily, under proper conditions, put forth leaf-buds at its upper end and rootlets at its lower end, but a German experimenter, Dr. Vöchting, has succeeded in reversing this rule by placing the twig upside down in moist earth. Loeb has performed a similar feat with polyps and has named it heteromorphosis—the production of heads at the basal part, and *vice versa*. Akin to this phenomenon is the ability of an organism to assimilate and support a foreign organ, which, as above noted, has been called "transplantation." Of this the writer says:

"Transplantation consists in detaching an organ and fixing it on another part of the same organism or on another organism of the same species, or even of a different species. In the last-named case the experiment rarely succeeds. Spemann treats especially of embryological transplantation; and it may be easily understood that the feat is more easily performed on a young organism whose cells are less differentiated than later in life. Spemann's work is a continuation of the studies of Born, Braus, and Harrison, who began their investigations about ten years ago. These authors have been able to show that after the first days of the embryo's existence the fate of the different parts is definitely fixed, that is to say, the resulting organs are the same, whether transplanted or not. Consequently, it is easy to produce monsters, such as creatures with two heads, two tails, with a foot in front, and so on. The phenomenon may be compared with the bud-grafting practised by gardeners for many centuries.

"Embryological transplantation is destined to play an important part in the study of a great number of questions in the domains of ontogenesis and general physiology. We know now, for example, that the one-sided position of the heart is very probably a consequence of the lack of symmetry in the location of the intestine. This follows from numerous experiments on the embryo of the frog, in which the intestine was detached and replaced in the inverse position. The resulting adult creature had also its heart in the inverse position, altho this organ had not been touched. Another question, long the subject of study, this time one of general physiology, is on the point of being completely cleared up. We know that the semicircular canals of the inner ear have long been considered as organs of orientation and equilibrium, without any really convincing proof of the fact. By the methods of embryological transplantation we may now at will make animals whose semi-circular canals occupy an abnormal position; all such are unable to keep their balance and consequently can neither walk, fly, nor swim.

"These few examples, chosen from the most striking ones cited by the authors, suffice to show the great services that this new method may render to the various natural sciences."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE OF TEA-MAKING

THAT ninety per cent. of Americans do not know how to brew tea is the assertion made by L. Beling, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* (New York, April). This is the more remarkable, if true, in that so few elements enter into success in this regard. We have only, it appears, to use good tea, see that our water is boiling, and not allow it to stand too long on the leaves. It would seem to be this last particular in which the American tea-brewer most often fails. Says Mr. Belin:

"A nauseating decoction is produced by housewife and servant-maid alike stewing the tea-leaves by letting the teapot stand on the hot stove and adding hot water for a second, third, and often a fourth 'drawing.' Tea, as a beverage, must possess extraordinary virtues and attraction for the human system, or it could not have survived such mistreatment and still retained so large a measure of popularity.

"The correct preparation of tea becomes a simple matter when a few facts are kept in mind. The principal thing to see to is that the liquid tea is strained off from the leaves or 'grounds' in from three to seven minutes, according to the kind of tea used and the strength desired. Unless this is done you can not expect to make good tea. All the good in tea is dissolved in the time named, and the bad part of tea has hardly begun to be drawn out. Without going into chemical technicalities, the good in tea—the theine and aromatic oil—are more readily soluble in hot water than the bad in tea—the tannic acid, which constituent is not developed to any marked degree till after the virtues of the tea are extracted. Hence the warning—*pour the tea from the leaves in from three to seven minutes, according to the kind of tea used and strength desired.*

"If this one thing is done and the water used is *really* boiling—actively, furiously boiling—not merely emitting steam—you will come pretty near success. Thoroughly boiling water and the straining of the tea from the leaves are the two things to watch; the rest is easy. Let your teapots be of china or earthenware, preferably, and heated before use, if possible."

There are numerous devices to insure the separation of the tea from the leaves at the proper time. That shown in Fig. 1, where the leaves are placed in the perforated tank, is pronounced simple



FIG. 1.—A SERVICEABLE TEAPOT.

and good, but if the tank is not lifted out in time its purpose is defeated. In the form shown in Fig. 2 the leaves are placed in the upper section, and the pot is tilted back while the tea draws. In order to pour off the tea, the pot must be brought into the upright position, which automatically separates the leaves and the liquid. Where no special device is at hand, the writer recom-

mends the use of two pots, one for making the tea, and the other to hold it when poured off. In concluding, the author recapitulates his rules as follows:

- "1. Strain the tea from the tea-leaves in from three to seven minutes.
- "2. Use fresh water that is *really* boiling.
- "3. Let your teapots be of china or earthenware and warmed, if possible.
- "4. Use one teaspoonful of tea or less, according to kind."

THE GAMBLER'S MENTAL ATTITUDE—The mathematics of gambling (the theory of probabilities) has received undue attention to the exclusion of its psychology, in the opinion of a corre-

spondent of *Nature* (London, February 28). He suggests that the fundamental basis of the injury done by gambling is a tendency to overrate the chances of winning. He writes:

"When a man speculates by staking, say, one pound on the

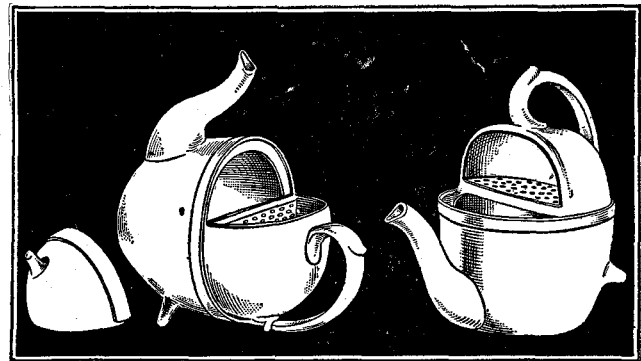


FIG. 2.—AN ENGLISH INVENTION.

chance of winning a hundred pounds, the notion of winning a hundred pounds makes a big impression on his mind, and means something more real to him than the idea that the odds are 200 to 1 against him (say). He forms a clear mental picture of the prize, and the odds do not present the same picture to his mind. Consequently, he exaggerates his prospects. . . . Schoolboys ought to learn to calculate probabilities, so that when they grow up they should think as clearly and form as strong mental pictures of the odds against them in a game of chance as they do of the value of the prizes, and that they should learn to calculate expectations and to think of these rather than of the prizes.

"What people should know is that to speculate against a bank or syndicate is a bad investment, and that even to speculate where all profits are distributed between players is not a paying investment, but is really also a bad investment even if the expectation equals the man's stake, on the ground that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The loss of the bird in the hand means a definite loss of income; the expectation can not be regarded as income."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

CRAZY people never act together, declares the superintendent of a large asylum for the insane, quoted in *The Medical Times* (New York, April). "If one inmate attacks an attendant, as sometimes happens, the others would look upon it as no affair of theirs and simply watch it out. The moment we discover two or more inmates working together we would know they were on the road to recovery." It is on this account that there are so few concerted mutinies in insane asylums; so that the number of attendants does not have to be large.

COMMENTING on a recent statement in these columns, translated from a French article, to the effect that the Nernst lamp is unusable with the alternating current, Max Harris, of the Nernst Lamp Co., Pittsburg, writes to us as follows: "As a matter of fact the majority of Nernst lamps manufactured and in use in this country are operated on alternating-current circuits, and the lamp in this country is not being exploited for use on direct-current circuits. It is for this reason that there are so few of these lamps seen in operation in the large cities like New York, Chicago, etc., where direct current is distributed by the lighting companies through the business sections. There are at least 1,000,000 glowers in operation in this country on alternating-current circuits. Again, the writer states that 'it takes several minutes for the Nernst lamp to light.' As a matter of fact the lighting period is twenty-five seconds."

NEW PROCESS OF PRESERVING FRUITS.—The following process of preserving fruits, which has been in use in England for some time, formed the subject for discussion at a recent meeting of the National Society of Agriculture of France, into which country it is now proposed to introduce it. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 16): "The fruits are plunged into cold water containing three per cent. of a forty-per-cent. solution of formaldehyde, and after ten minutes' immersion they are arranged on screens where they drain and dry. In the case of soft-pulped fruits of which the whole is eaten, like grapes, cherries, plums, etc., they are kept for five minutes into pure water on taking them from the formalated solution, before putting them to dry. But in case of hard-pulped fruit which are pared before eating, like apples and pears, this second washing is not necessary. The results of this method would appear to be excellent. The formaldehyde disappears almost completely, and the fact is that forty per cent. formaldehyde, whose antiseptic power is well known, ought very quickly to destroy fungi, bacteria, and other microorganisms on the surface of the fruits, which are the agents of putrefaction and decay."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

A JEWISH CRUSADE AGAINST ZIONISM

ZIONISM must be fought like the bacillus of any epidemic disease. So declares Dr. K. Kohler in *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago, April 20), in an article which apparently sounds the beginning of a vigorous counter-movement within the ranks of the young Jews of America. Ever since Dr. Shemaryahu Lewin, a member of the first Russian Douma, was brought over to America by the Zionists to make propaganda for their cause, says Dr. Kohler, "a spirit of reckless demagogism and systematic maligning is displayed by them which threatens to undermine the welfare and progress of our Jewish community" in America. Dr. Lewin, he says, "had the arrogance to tell the American Jew that he may at any time share the fate of the Jews of Spain, and must therefore not consider himself a full citizen of this country, but merely a tolerated alien whose true country is Palestine." These utterances, which Dr. Kohler looks upon as "pregnant with evil," have, he asserts, been repeated by unscrupulous agitators, against whom he writes a vigorous protest. He asks:

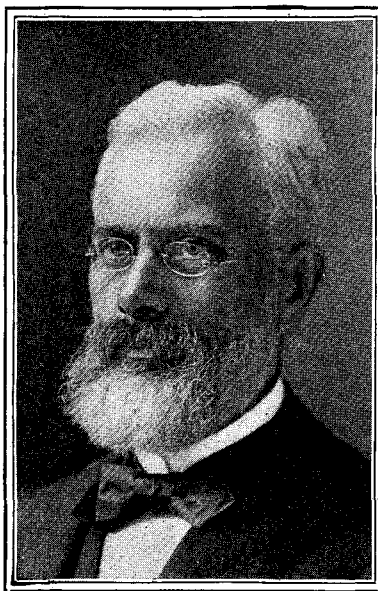
"Are we to allow them to go unchallenged? Shall we permit these unpatriotic men to besmirch the American Constitution, this grand bulwark of liberty and human equality which has forever divorced state from church and recognizes no differences between Jew and Christian, by casting doubt upon its enduring character? The entire Zionistic propaganda on American soil—except in so far as it pursues philanthropic aims by colonization projects for the benefit of Jewish refugees—is harmful and dangerous in the extreme. In the first instance it prevents the complete Americanization of the Jewish immigrant, by fostering and perpetuating in him the spirit of the Ghetto. But it works still greater mischief in placing the Jew in a false light before the whole world, making him appear as an alien and a parasite whose social interests and political ideals differ from those of his fellow citizens. It puts our American patriotism and loyalty in jeopardy, furnishing every anti-Semite a welcome pretext to oppose legislative measures tending to secure to the Jew in every State of the Union his full civic rights and his undiminished share in the unfolding and the upbuilding of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual as well as material life of the American nation. Zionistic propaganda, instead of diminishing the prejudice existing in academic life against Jewish students chiefly because they represent a foreign element of marked distinctiveness, greatly foment and intensifies it."

The writer goes beyond his protest against unwise and overzealous advocacy of Zionism, to attack the movement itself, declaring it to be "a fundamental error" to believe, "as so many Orthodox rabbis do, that Zionism is compatible with traditional Judaism." The position of the orthodox is stated in these words:

"Zionism means not a human agitation, but a divine summons; not self-emancipation of the Jew, but a miraculous redemption by God. Not the return of the nation to Zion, but the restoration of the divine Presence, the Shekinah, is the hope and prayer of the pious Jew of the synagog of old as the seventeenth of the nineteenth Benedictions and the corresponding Haggadic passages . . . show. And this is again inseparably connected with the entire sacrificial cult as forming the central part of the Mosaic legislation which is to be enforced anew. Aside, however, from the many religious obligations a rehabilitation of Palestine would involve for the Orthodox Israelite, the return to the ancestral heritage would itself postulate a return of the people to God, that is, a religious regeneration, *i.e.*, Teshubah—not a religious degeneracy such as the Nordau type represents. It is an act of faith, not of calcula-

tion. God in his wisdom has fixed the time, and man should not, and can not, interfere. This is the oft-repeated rabbinical teaching, and one of the most beautiful passages of Talmud and Midrash reads as follows: 'God administered an oath to the people that they should never forestall, or overhasten, the time of redemption, but remain submissive and loyal to the worldly power to which they are at the time subjected, but at the same time God administered an oath to the nations that they too should not render their yoke so crushing as to force him to bring about the redemption of Israel before his own plan of salvation has been matured.' . . . True to tradition, the really conservative Jewish

rabbis and laymen all over Europe are opponents of Zionism—a thing to which Julius H. Greenstone in his *The Messiah Idea in Jewish History*, published by the Jewish Publication Society of America, fails to give due recognition, whereas both Professor Gottheil in his article 'Zionism' in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, XII., col. 672, and Rupp in his 'Statistik der Juden,' candidly state this fact. Who of us, however radical, does not respect and revere honest, loyal orthodoxy? But as to Zionism and its pretensions, it can lay no claim to our respect. Its name is a sham; it operates with falsehoods, and it plots mischief and treason to country and to God."



RABBI KAUFMANN KOHLER,
Who thinks that "the welfare and progress of our Jewish community" are severely threatened by the Zionist movement.

CHRISTIAN INJUNCTIONS AGAINST SOCIALISM—An effort to make the teachings of Christ and the Bible sustain the tenets of Socialism was expressed in the form of a series called "Antisocialistic Don'ts," quoted in our issue for March 30. The author, Mr. T. H. B. Bodenhamer, has succeeded in calling out an antagonist in Mr. John Douglas Gordon, who also goes to the Scriptures to prove the falsity of the Socialist propaganda. His

series of Christian injunctions are printed in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), from which we quote:

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, follow his example of submission at all times to lawfully constituted authority."

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, quit crying out against rank in authority, for he always likened his rule to a kingdom, promised that his apostles should 'sit on twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel'; also recall the degrees in the heavenly kingdom—of angels and archangels, cherubim and seraphim, etc."

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, take to heart the parable of 'the lord of the vineyard,' who said to those who complained because, altho they had borne the heat of a whole day's work, they received the same pay as those who worked but a few hours in the evening, 'Did I not bargain with you for a penny?'"

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, obey the injunction of St. Paul, 'Exhort servants to be obedient unto their masters, and to please them well in all things, not answering again.'"

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, be loyal to rulers and superiors, temporal and spiritual, for St. Paul doth thus exhort Titus, 'Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to every good work.'"

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, take not away the rich man's wealth, for since all that we have comes from God, if he deem it proper he shall deprive him of his wealth in his own good way."

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, remember to 'seek ye therefore first the kingdom of God and his justice, and all these things' (*i.e.*, temporal necessities) 'shall be added unto you.'"

"If you stand with Christ against Socialism, do not be deceived by those who would have you believe that all war is wicked. The whole Bible, from Genesis to the Apocalypse, upholds and encourages war in a just cause."

A MILITANT MISSIONARY

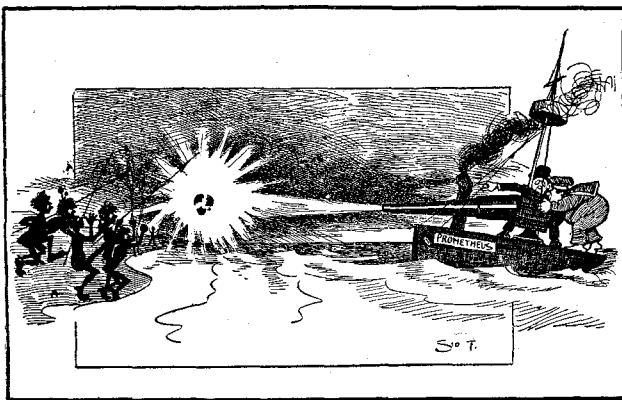
AN instance where the command to "resist not evil," but to "overcome evil with good," was so far forgotten by a Christian missionary in the South-Sea Islands that he instigated the bombardment of a native village by a British war-ship is reported by the *Melbourne Age*. This act of the panic-stricken missionary is likely to stir up deviltry among the natives and arouse hostility to everything the white man has to offer, remarks the *Melbourne* paper, and the editor of *The Missionary Review* says that when this act of the missionary reaches the ears of his superiors he will probably be recalled. The incident is related as follows:

"When off the Solomon Group information reached the cruiser that certain coastal natives on the island of Malaita had been making themselves troublesome to a white missionary stationed near Port Royalist. The *Prometheus* immediately steamed to the locality, and was boarded by a missionary attached to the Melanesian Mission. This reverend gentleman having complained that some of the coastal natives had fired on their fellow countrymen belonging to the mission and had otherwise interrupted the mission work, the cruiser, with the missionary on board, at once proceeded to the spot supposed to be inhabited by the offenders. Very soon a village was sighted, but the natives on perceiving the war-ship deserted their houses and fled into the bush. The *Prometheus* thereupon dropt a few live shells from her broadsides into the village, and, satisfied that the damage they wrought would induce the islanders to show greater respect to missionaries in the future, she returned the white missionary to his home and resumed her voyage."

The *Melbourne* paper makes the following indignant comment on the affair:

"These are the bald facts of an incident which represents the last of a long series of almost precisely similar exploits extending back for almost half a century. They can not be claimed to reflect the slightest credit on British civilization. The commander of the *Prometheus* may excuse himself on the ground that he followed the law of custom, but it would be difficult to discover any other justification for his high-handed conduct. He appears to have taken the *ex-parte* statement of the missionary as to the doings of the unfriendly natives in the light of a revealed truth. Without troubling to hear the other side; without, indeed, providing the accused with an opportunity to set up a defense, he forthwith wreaked vengeance for the missionary on the property of a number of possibly quite innocent people.

"It would be absurd to suppose that the whole village community had joined in committing the crimes complained of. Some of the natives had perhaps offended, but it is quite certain that others were innocent, and it is also highly probable that these



THE MISSIONARY SHIP.
—The Sydney Bulletin.

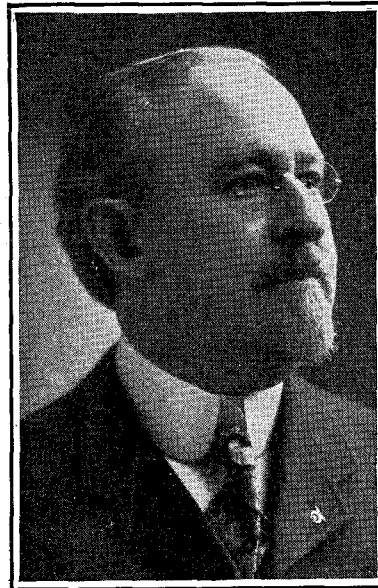
latter had no sympathy with the misdemeanants. Yet that is a circumstance which the commander of the cruiser ignored; and his shells, as indiscriminating as himself, involved the property of the innocent and possibly guilty alike in a common ruin. The injured Malaita natives will inevitably look upon all white men henceforth as unjust and remorseless enemies. They will not know the individuals who wronged them, but they will resent

their injuries on any members of the white race they can reach, according to their own rude precepts, by stealthy murders, robberies, and petty thefts.

"Nothing breeds injustice like injustice, more particularly in savage and untutored minds. The buccaneering expedition of the *Prometheus* smells rank with injustice from start to finish, and it will be bound to produce the crop of outrages which it has sown."

Of the missionary's part in it the same paper remarks:

"The Malaita affair has been rendered peculiarly shocking by the presence on board the *Prometheus*, at the time the native village was shelled, of the missionary whose complaints inspired the expedition. He may, it is true, not have been a party to the warship's indefensibly lawless punitive act. But he was present, and the fact will lend new color to the malicious charges which Britain's enemies are so fond of leveling against her anent her colonizing processes. They say that whenever she wishes to occupy a new territory she first sends out missionaries as her political pioneers, whose mandate—backed by her powerful aid—is to force the Gospel on the heathen with a Bible in one hand and a shot-gun in the other. The slander may be a hard one to substantiate, but it is equally difficult to refute, and that difficulty is sensibly enhanced when the slanderers who utter it are gratuitously furnished with such evidence as the *Prometheus* has assisted to place at their disposal. Let us hope in the interests of Australia and of the national and Imperial repute, that it will be the final incident of its vicious and disgraceful kind."



DR. CHARLES GILBERT DAVIS,)

A Chicago physician whose book, published a year earlier than Dr. Campbell's, is claimed to anticipate the "main line of reasoning" and some of the similes of "The New Theology."

A FORERUNNER OF DR. CAMPBELL

CHICAGO claimed to have furnished the first conception of "Cyrano de Bergerac"; she now lays claim to priority in the New Theology. The book that is stirring Great Britain was anticipated by at least a year, and the forerunner of the Rev. R. J. Campbell is a physician, named Charles Gilbert Davis. This claim appears in the *Chicago Inter Ocean* (April 14). Dr. Davis does not impute plagiarism to the London clergyman, but rather believes that the main "line of reasoning" and sometimes "the same similes" employed in "the same sequence" in both books evidences a more or less extraordinary "state of mental telepathy." Dr. Davis's book, which is called "The Philosophy of Life," was published on January 1, 1906, and is described by *The Inter Ocean* as "a serious discussion of theology," but one which "does not aim to cover as much ground as does that of Dr. Campbell." As it is "not a discussion from a clergyman's standpoint, the dogmas of the atonement and the immaculate conception" are omitted. From other statements quoted from the preface of the book it appears rather to be something of a work on morals than a system of theology as Dr. Campbell has endeavored to enunciate in combining the ideas of pantheism and Christianity. In his preface Dr. Davis states:

"This volume is not an argument—it is an assertion. The statements made appeal to the common sense of a reasonable being. It is evident that health and happiness can only be maintained by

clean living. Again, it holds without argument that moral conduct must be preceded by moral thinking. Thought rules the world. Individuals, communities, and nations are what they are because of the predominance of certain thoughts."

A long list of parallel passages are given, in which Dr. Davis and his friends seem to see the expression of the same thoughts. The reader may judge for himself from a few specimens which we quote:

Dr. Chas. Gilbert Davis,
Chicago.
"Philosophy of Life."

Page 115—

All, everything, is drifting forward to a great purpose—a oneness.

Page 96—

There is but one thing in all the universe, and that is consciousness or immortal spirit.

Page 11—

Cosmic consciousness has finally evolved and manifested itself in the form of man.

Page 116—

The boundaries that separated nations will be forgotten. Through the mingling of blood every vestige of racial distinction will be obliterated.

Page 33—

Behind human life and all animal form the revolving worlds, the clustering milky way, the swirling nebulae, the floating star-dust, reaching out to the farthest depths of space, is the unknown consciousness, the universal ego—the I AM—GOD.

Page 73—

So by this analysis we see there is no evil, for it is only misdirected good.

Page 74—

A very bad man is only a great good man going in the wrong direction.

Page 123—

You are not the sin-cursed wretch taught by the old religion.

Page 73—

But always and at all times, desire is the voice of God. The burglar, who in the dead of night enters your house and steals your valuables, is impelled by a desire to make himself happier, but false reasoning leads him in the wrong direction.

Page 73—

The man who plunges into the depths of drunkenness is impelled by a desire as holy and pure as that of an archangel. He seeks happiness.

Page 115—

What is God but man perfected? Where have we a better, a more reasonable, a more scientific explanation of the Almighty than this? Did not one say 2,000 years ago, "When you have seen me you have seen the Father"?

Page 173—

Behind the social evil and all its attendant degradation is a desire pure and holy that presides over the very citadel of life—the false suggestion leads to despair.

Page 89—

It requires simply a recognition of this omnipotence to revive the miracles of old.

Rev. R. J. Campbell,
London.
"The New Theology."

Page 218—

The philosophy underlying the New Theology, as I understand it, is monistic idealism.

Page 75—

Everything that exists is divine, because the whole universe is an expression of the being of God.

Page 35—

The whole cosmic process is one long incarnation.

Page 63—

The race is climbing the steep ascent toward universal brotherhood.

Page 64—

The New Theology is a recognition of the truth that God is expressing himself through his world.

Page 45—

It is not a thing in itself, it is only the perceived privation of what you know to be good.

Page 52—

Sin is actually a quest for life, but a quest which is pursued in the wrong way.

Page 60—

The doctrine of a fall is an absurdity.

Page 145—

Even the sinful life is a quest for God—in seeking life saint and sinner alike are seeking God.

Page 150—

Sin itself is a quest for God. The man who got drunk last night did so because of the impulse within him to break through the barriers of his limitations, to express himself, and to realize more abundant life—a quest for God.

Page 77—

We have only seen perfect manhood once, and that was the manhood of Jesus.

Page 88—

We are justified in holding that whatever else he may be, God is essentially man, that is, he is the fount of humanity.

Page 89—

With what God have we to do except the God who is eternally man?

Page 151—

The roué you saw in Picadilly last night, who went out to corrupt innocence and to wallow in filthiness of flesh, was engaged in his blundering quest for God. He is looking for him along the line of the wrong tendency.

Page 254—

It seems probable that before long we shall see a rehabilitation of belief in the credibility of certain kinds of miracle, and that this rehabilitation will proceed from the side of physical science.

RELIGIOUS REFORM AS A POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA

NATIONALISM is at present the cry in India. All the native races are to be united under one flag, which is not to be the Union Jack or the Royal Standard of England. Such is the program of the Indian Congress. But as the principal cause of disunion among Indian peoples lies in their religious differences, not only are these differences to be reconciled, but all native religionists are next to be drawn up as one army as against the religion of Europe, whose best elements they propose to absorb. Thus there are two distinct religious movements going on in India, as we learn from the newspaper and periodical press of that country. One is toward monotheism on the part of the Mohammedans, Parsees, and Brahmans, a movement of the Nationalists instituted for the purpose of breaking down the barriers that separate different races, and hinder their political amalgamation. Thus the existence of one God, whether Allah or even Jehovah, is to be admitted by Parsees and all Hindus alike. Idolatrous personifications are to be treated as merely symbols or mystic representations of leaders and prophets who rank as Buddha or Mohammed.

The second movement is rather different. While it has also a political significance and is intended to discredit Christian missionaries as representatives of British imperialism, its purpose is to absorb Christianity into Vedantism, acting in the spirit of Max Mueller's saying that to "understand Christianity in its true spirit, one must study the Upanishads."

This movement is well summarized by V. J. Kirtikar, in an article in *The Indian Review* (Madras), which affords the American reader an inside view of the native attitude toward Christianity. He declares that first of all in "any reform sought in any of the practical concerns of life," such as political and national freedom, "care should be taken to weld together the religion, the ethics, the philosophy of the hoary East with the science and literature of the young and vigorous West, to give to the people all that is best in European culture with all that is wisest and noblest in Asiatic thought."

The writer here emphasizes the lines on which religious reform should be initiated in India, *i.e.*, not by discarding apparent excrescences, but by interpreting them. Thus he says:

"In our religious reform, if we mean to improve the religious ideals of the people, we ought not to discard the ancient traditions and associations in which we are born and bred, and introduce innovations and establish institutions on the ground that there is much superstition in the orthodox religions or that they tolerate idolatry and the worship of false gods. . . . It is enough here to state that no Hindu theologian—whether a *dvaitin* or an *advaitin*—has ever expressed his approval of idolatry in the sense in which that word is understood by Christians.

"As stated in my article in the April number of this review for 1906, at page 261:

"We make our abstract conceptions popular by means of symbols, pictures, and images, never forgetting at the same time to impress the truth that they are but symbols. . . . So that, when a Hindu worships his divinity by symbols, pictures, or images, he does not worship the symbol, picture, or image, but the metaphysical verity underlying it, all these being but manifestations of that Eternal Verity."

So far from upper-class Hindus suffering themselves to exchange their religion for Christianity, the contrary is rather the case, he declares. Christian teachers are really promoting religious unity, and therefore Hindu nationalism, by gradually adopting Oriental mysticism into their system of teaching. He remarks:

"However unwilling Christian theologians and orthodox Christians may be to admit it, the truth is, that, instead of bringing intelligent and educated Hindus into the Christian fold, Christianity itself is being gradually, tho perhaps imperceptibly, absorbed by Vedantism."

LETTERS AND ART

AN "OPERA WAR" THAT WAS NOT WAR

THE opera war has brought to the surface a submerged opera public, hitherto suspected, it appears, by Mr. Hammerstein alone. The people who formed the clientèle of the Manhattan Opera-House during the past season were not forces drawn off from the Metropolitan, but a contingent who got their opera, if they had any at all, in small doses at the vaudeville-houses. Mr. Hammerstein, as a purveyor hitherto of a less exalted type of musical entertainment, was in a position to feel the pulse of the unfashionable world, and he was able to make a shrewd guess that what they craved was grand opera. He appears to have guessed wisely, and the provision he has made for an extended audience for higher musical art is looked upon as the most important and encouraging result of the season just closed. It seems also to prove that what the interested public has been watching was not war, but an armed neutrality. Mr. Hammerstein gives the key to the situation in his interview printed in the *New York Times*. Thus:

"The Metropolitan Opera-House, instead of popularizing grand opera in this city, involuntarily depopularized it. It could hold but a tiny fraction of those having a taste for grand opera. The inability to supply the demand had caused apathy, if not entire loss of interest. Time and again I have watched the audiences in vaudeville theaters in 'turns' smattering of grand opera; a quartet from *Rigoletto*, a sextet of *'Lucia'*, could always be relied on to bring forth deafening applause. These audiences are made up of people to whom opera is an unknown quantity. But in these demonstrations I detected the seed with which grand opera could be made to ripen into an everlasting plant."

If the new house had done nothing better than to steal away part of the patronage of the old, says Mr. W. J. Henderson, of *The Sun*, we should soon have seen disaster overtake both. "But with a new public the new house can succeed and the old one continue, and the city be much better for the enlargement of its field of musical pleasure." Mr. Krehbiel, who views the situation in some of its broader implications, has this to say in the *New York Tribune*:

"Mr. Hammerstein has told us that he has had good fortune this season and a promise of better next. If what he has said is to be accepted with literalness, the lesson of the season now closed is that the people who live in New York and come to New York in the winter season are willing to spend, let us say, one and three-quarter millions of dollars every year for this one form of entertainment. It would appear, also, that fad and fashion are not the controlling impulse in this vast expenditure; for the chief things which fad and fashion have had to offer at the Metropolitan Opera-House have been noticeably absent from the Manhattan. On a score of occasions there have been large gatherings representative of wealth and what is called society at the house in Thirty-fourth Street, but generally the audiences have been distinct in their composition. It has almost seemed as if Mr. Hammerstein had been correct in his deduction that there were enough people in New York who wanted to go to the opera, but were excluded from the Metropolitan by the extent of the subscription to support a second house. If this be so, it marks a marvelous change from the time of the last operatic rivalry, which ruined both Mapleson and Abbey and destroyed the prestige of the Academy of Music forever.

"Perhaps the city's growth in population and wealth furnishes the explanation; we can scarcely believe from a study of the doings at the two houses that a growth in musical taste and culture is the determining factor. Twenty years ago such a list of operas as that presented by Mr. Hammerstein in the season just closed would have spelled ruin to any manager. Not even the prestige of Adelina Patti would have saved it. There is not a novelty in the list."

COURAGE AND VERSATILITY OF MME. NAZIMOVA

COURAGE and versatility have rarely been so embodied in an actress as the critics see displayed by Mme. Alla Nazimova, a Russian who forsakes her own country and tongue to appeal to an alien race in their own vernacular and to essay the most opposite fields of dramatic expression from tragedy to comedy. Conditions could hardly be invented to provide a severer test. In the facts of her previous history these same traits are seen to carry her triumphantly through difficulties voluntarily undertaken, as Mr. Henry J. Forman shows in *Harper's Weekly*. In the first



MME. ALLA NAZIMOVA,
A Russian actress who has conquered a new language and a new public in one year.

place her courage was tested in her willingness to leave Russia, where she was well known, to produce in foreign lands, with Paul Orloff, a play banned by the Russian censor. Her versatility was only imperfectly appreciated when she played a diversity of rôles with the Russian company in leading cities of the United States. Criticism was not wholly favorable, tho there were many who perceived an unusual talent, even tho its expression came to them through an unfamiliar medium. Mr. Forman writes:

"No one of those who witnessed the first performance of these players at the Herald Square Theatre, which Mr. Charles Frohman loaned for the occasion, is ever likely to forget it. Even those of the audience who spoke not a word of Russian were moved to tears and wild applause by the intense, yet wholly artistic, realism of those actors, the wonderful technic with which they produced the effect of verisimilitude. At that time Mme. Nazimova was enacting the part of a poor young Jewish girl in a tongue unknown, but already the critics noted in her the qualities which they now praise in her interpretation of Ibsen. But then, somehow, the criticisms seemed mostly tentative and condescending. For those Russian players did not come here with a Sarah-Bernhardt reputation, nor did they travel in *de-luxe* trains. A language like the Russian, moreover, serves as a refracting medium, and the best of theatric ability has a way of appearing distorted through a language that abounds in the suffix *ski*."

The unusual personal qualities displayed by Mme. Nazimova

in consenting to adopt a new country with a different social consciousness from her native one, to learn a new language and produce some of the most exacting of modern plays, are enforced by a question this writer puts: "How many stars," asks Mr. Forman, "would undertake to learn German or French or Russian enough in a summer to play Ibsen or anything else in those tongues?" English she so far mastered that "the evanescent foreign accent which still clings to her utterance is noticeable only until the hearer becomes absorbed in the play; then it is lost sight of, like plainness in a brilliant man or woman."

In the Ibsen rôles of *Nora*, in "A Doll's House," and *Hedda Gabler*, Mme. Nazimova has shown herself "an actress of the highest type, of the imaginative and creative type." So writes Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary in *Putnam's Monthly* (April). To reread the play after seeing her performance of *Nora*, continues this writer, "is to realize that she has missed not a single intellectual triumph in the realm of organic construction." In comparing this performance with that of *Hedda Gabler*, Miss Cary pays the actress a tribute that few players, who mainly conceive their art as a means of expressing their own personality, could merit. We read:

"In the character of *Hedda* she had an opportunity to display her extraordinary ability to depict mysterious psychological forces, to treat a complex soul of the duskiest hue in a way to solicit our sympathy for its moral situation. In *Nora* the 'note' is simplicity, and nothing shows more conclusively Mme. Nazimova's quality as an actress than her unbroken absorption in each of these characters in turn, without in the slightest degree mixing up her points of view. She appears as a true 'maker,' modeling her images with impregnable fidelity to their individual forms."

Neither of these rôles gave opportunity to show that she possess the spirit of comedy, and that was needed to prove without cavil the contention of her versatility. Her latest play, "The Comtesse Coquette," by the Italian playwright Roberto Bracco, was a bid for full justification, and her success is estimated in these words from Mr. John Corbin, of the *New York Sun*:

"The part of *Nina* reveals Mme. Nazimova's exotic charm of personality in a new and more convincing phase, and affords her an opportunity to show that her powers are by no means limited to Ibsen and intellectual gloom. Her dark and sharply outlined masque and her serpentine plastique are as ill adapted to comedy as they are well adapted to tragedy. Yet she lived vitally through every mood of the play and touched out unerringly its varied phases of superficial gaiety and emotional depth. Each successive character she has assumed has deepened the impression of her histrionic intelligence and versatility."

So much of praise must admit something of qualification. Criticism so favorable has no doubt designedly held in the background recognition of flaws that might be expected to disappear as the medium becomes more familiar to the young actress. Mr. Corbin here expresses a "deepened sense of the perils that beset her path":

"The most fleeting of all charms is the charm of the exotic, and those who have acclaimed her weird beauty are likely to tire of it first. It is a fair guess that the Nazimova undulation will one day be as obsolete as the Marcel wave. The outlook is dire. But even more portentous is the overdemonstrativeness, the restlessness of her mimetic method. It is begging the question to condone this as natural in a Slav. Unlike morals, art is not a question of geography, at least the art of impersonation. This heroine of Bracco's, with all her dexterity and lightness of mood, was above all a creature of mental poise and self-command. Her force was the force of reserve, sprung from a harmoniously blended nature and impulses on the best of terms with one another. It jarred the illusion of Mme. Nazimova's art, tho it could not destroy it, to have her quite so persistently doing things."

"Most perilous of all is her speech. Her voice is of very limited range, being high-pitched and almost without chest notes. She speaks nervously, and from the throat. And her accent is as far as ever from accuracy and ease. Many phrases, in fact entire

sentences, were indistinguishable even in the forward part of the house. Much might be said of the merely musical value of speech in the theater. Unfortunately the present case is even more vital. In any play it is an advantage to know what is being said. In a comedy as finely and as wittily written, and at the same time as subtle, as *Infidèle* ['Comtesse Coquette'], the loss of the precise phrase, of the accurately vernacular manner of delivering it, is all but irreparable."

LITERARY TYRANNY

WRITERS who lament that they can no longer influence the public because it has become debased by popular reading are blind to the real cause of their failure. That cause lies in themselves, a recent critic asserts, especially when it may be said that half of them write down to this public and the other half write over it, "all of them despising it either way." The kind who write down to their public, it is asserted, are the under-educated who deliberately exploit and create a vulgar taste. The other class are "the writers who pride themselves on appealing to a few refined persons and deliberately choose what is remote and complicated." The greater public are content enough to let such writers alone, and perfect harmony might prevail; but "the writings of the elect are full of lamentation and woe at the alleged narrowing of the circle in which their refined wares find acceptance." Mr. J. A. Spender, who treats our *literati* in this critical manner in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, turns the tables on the superior writers thus:

"The writers who complain that the great public turns away from them should ask themselves whether there is in truth any reason why average, simple, serious people—the kind of people who read and are touched by the Bible, by Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth—should trouble themselves to read their works? What of the kind of sustenance they want is to be drawn from the rarefied studies of matrimonial unhappiness, sexual indulgence, and morbid casuistry, which form so large a part of the more accomplished fiction of the day? Why should they bother themselves about clever paradoxes which present the world inside out and make mock of their sentiments and instincts, when they know in their hearts that some literary gentleman is merely posturing before them? And what encouragement is there for them to interest themselves in art or poetry when it is openly laid down that nothing can be of the highest merit which is not beyond their reach?"

This superior order of writers, Mr. Spender asserts, are subject to "a critical tyranny which would make artists of them instead of preachers and prophets." In thus submitting themselves they have been cut off from "contact with the simpler and deeper things of life." The change has been a gradual one since the middle of the last century, and is traceable, the writer thinks, to a misinterpretation of the critical dicta enunciated by Matthew Arnold. From his time, emphasis has been removed from the matter of literature and placed upon the manner, with a consequent narrowing of range in writer's interests and a disappearance of "an authoritative general literature." We read:

"The change is, in brief, from an ethical to an artistic atmosphere. From Byron to Matthew Arnold, everybody preached and everybody generalized. Tremendous battles were fought over the eternities and immensities, and the everlasting ays and nays. Bagehot and Mill philosophized about politics; Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, preached without ceasing, and even scolded and threatened; Mazzini rhapsodized about democracy. No one was bored, no one doubted that the questions at issue were enormously important; every one took for granted that it was the business of the writer to moralize and to preach. The objection so often raised in these days that Thackeray, George Eliot, or Tennyson is too didactic is certainly not a common contemporary criticism. The idea that their business was primarily with the art of writing, and that the art should be pursued for the art's sake, belongs to quite the end of the last century. The result of this ethical atmosphere was an authoritative tone which

has quite gone out of recent writing. It is really almost incredible to us in these days that 'Modern Painters' should have been the work of an unknown young man of twenty-seven. What young man in our time would have the courage, even if he had the genius, to write thus? And what would the clever critics say if he did, or if even he adopted the stern and impressive manner of Mr. John Morley's *Essay on Compromise*, written at the age of thirty-two? Young men in these days are expected to be clever and cynical, and permitted to show a high degree of literary skill, but we do not encourage them to lay down the law to their elders or to moralize about things in general."

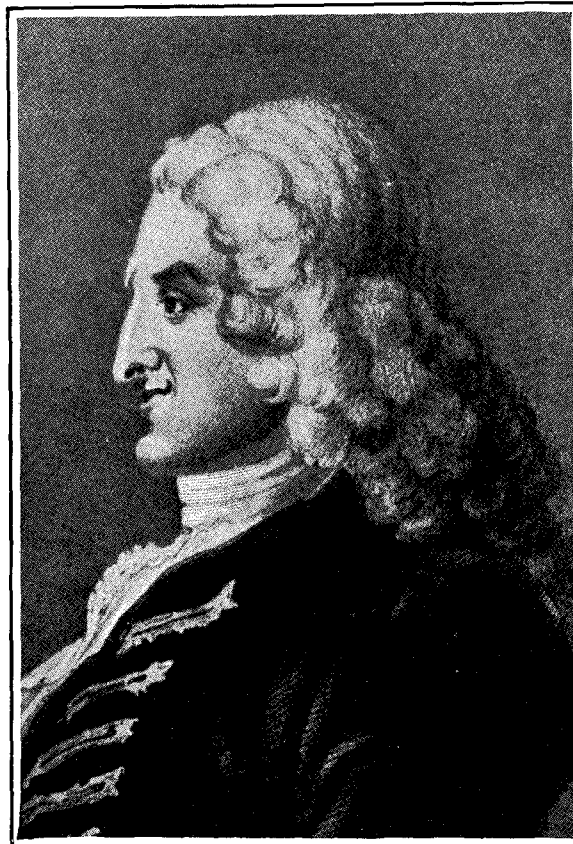
The great mass of the reading public is getting little or no moral sustenance from modern writers, which is a great loss, Mr. Spender thinks, for "every generation needs living writers to interpret the present, and even to reinterpret the past in the light of the present." While we can not invent a new Ruskin or a new Carlyle, "we can resolutely oppose the literary tyranny which, if a new Ruskin or a new Carlyle appeared, would prevent them from raising their heads." The writer concludes:

"Nor need we be browbeaten by the little masters who impoverish the idea of literature by making it a thing of words appealing to the dilettante, and shut off from the mass of men and women. Our writers should be encouraged to live less in the study and more among men, to be less careful of their reputations and more prodigal of their gifts. The public, I believe, is ripe for a richer and fuller kind of literature than we have had in recent years; and we shall hasten its coming if we can banish the idea that popularity is necessarily a mean art to be eschewed by good writers, and restore the true doctrine that literature is neither a trade to be pursued by inferior writers nor a secret to be guarded by superior writers, but the appeal of the best men to the greatest number of their fellow countrymen."

HOW FIELDING MEASURES UP WITH MODERN NOVELISTS

PEOPLE who have taken refuge from the flood of modern novels in Emerson's practise of reading old ones may perhaps not have gone back so far as Fielding. Those who have done so will not need to be reminded by the "bicentenary" essays, now filling the magazines, that Fielding's striking quality is his modernness. "No writer of the past two centuries," says Mr. C. H. Gaines in *Harper's Weekly* (April 20), "has come nearer to

red blood in his veins; that he shall possess the knowledge and skill to paint all sorts and conditions of men in their natural colors; that he shall have the courage to present them as they are, the humor to laugh at their shortcomings, the philosophy to make us see the good in them." It is the distinguishing mark of



HENRY FIELDING.

From the portrait by Hogarth.

"He possess all the essentials of his art as it is practised to-day," says a critic, and had besides a "nascent vigor that no modern author can quite equal."

Fielding's greatness, that, standing as he does as the first of the English novelists, he is still the one, in spite of all the changes in taste, to which we have swung round for our best ideals of what a good novel should be. Upon this point there is further matter of interest in Mr. Gaines's article:

"It makes us open our eyes to find that this originator of the modern novel (for this title, by general consent, belongs not to Defoe or Richardson, but to Fielding) deliberately set himself a difficult standard—very like our own, and very different from that of his predecessors—and lived up to it more honestly than we live up to ours. Human nature, he tells us repeatedly, is his theme; and he insists that in order to describe it in both its high and low degrees, one must have had first-hand acquaintance with life in all its forms. One must have met the lady of fashion in society and in her boudoir, and sued for favors at his lordship's levees; one must have conversed familiarly with the innkeeper's wife, and learned to 'drink with a tinker in his own language.' This is the attitude which Fielding maintained in a day when 'true nature was as difficult to be found in authors as the Bayonne ham or Bologna sausage in the shops.' We find in him, then, the most hearty and humane of realists; but his realism is not of that decadent kind which runs to an accumulation of meaningless detail and incident. In

his comments and asides to the reader he is particularly clear upon the duty of presenting only what is significant or amusing. He surprises us by his grasp of a principle which since his time has been frequently ignored. We could forgive the Father of the English Novel for boring us a little; but we need not fear him; his point of view is quite the same as our own. His comments



SHARPHAM PARK, BIRTHPLACE OF HENRY FIELDING.

the modern ideal of truth and vitality, which in spite of much that is fanciful and overrefined in our fiction, does predominate in our minds, than the grand common ancestor of them all, Henry Fielding." He fulfils those requirements that we profess, if we do not always practise, this writer asserts—that the novelist "shall have

upon the novel which is merely 'a continued newspaper' (his own phrase) read like excerpts from a modern review.

"But while Fielding possess all the essentials of his art as it is practised to-day, there is in him a nascent vigor which no modern author can quite equal, and his manner of writing is marked by a simplicity and a complete freedom from affectation that are foreign to the style of to-day. He seems always to refuse with scorn the little arts of mystification which are at present so much in use. No one has so completely as he the air of telling a perfectly plain, unvarnished tale; yet none more successfully puts the reader off his guard, entangles him in a complex situation, and finally leads him up to a sur rize. He has, too, an invigorating way of discovering real motives in men and women; and we must add to this understanding of the true springs of human action a complete mastery of individual character—a mastery so sure and unfailing that Fielding seems merely to play with the persons of his stories. He restrains them rather than urges them on."

MELODRAMA AND SCIENCE

THE news that Mr. Swinburne is writing a tragedy that will center around the dark figure of Cæsar Borgia moves the ever-alert Mr. G. K. Chesterton to remark that Borgia was in his



Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

CÆSAR BORGIA,

The figure about whom Mr. Swinburne, at the age of seventy, is writing a tragedy.

life an actual refutation of the notion that criminal traits are the results of faulty physical development. Borgia was a prince, and, as far as we know, could have passed a creditable life-insurance examination, yet was somewhat off in his morals. From this Mr. Chesterton argues that the scientists are wrong, and the writers of yellow-back literature, who relate the crimes of "Handsome Harry," are nearer the mark. The only link missing in Mr. Chesterton's argument is his omission to mention the theory that criminal traits are often due to eye-

strain, even when the criminal is otherwise physically perfect. Borgia may have had astigmatism.

This is what Mr. Chesterton says (in *The Illustrated London News*):

"The study of the great Italian prince and poisoner might do some good at the present day if only by knocking on the head that most idiotic and most undemocratic of the inventions of our false popular science—the idea that vice is in some way connected with ignorance, with weakness, with poor conditions or stunted physique. There is far more fact and history in the novelettes that are read by housemaids than there is in that sort of scientific talk. It is a great deal more true to depict the villain as invariably wearing a diamond ring and smoothing a dark, silky mustache than to represent him as always being some sort of social weakling or physical degenerate. For it is generally true that the selfish and rapacious man is attracted by good looks and diamond rings; whereas it is obviously not true that the stupid or stunted man is necessarily attracted by crime. Novelettes and melodramas are really very like life; they describe the scoundrel as brilliant, graceful, and well-drest for the simple reason that a great number of scoundrels are and have been like that. Cæsar Borgia was like that; and, as the old proverb very correctly says, the devil is a gentleman. The study of the great Italian may perhaps turn the eyes of all the modern people toward this simple historical fact: that education does not insure virtue. And perhaps it will get rid

of that most snobbish and most silly phrase, 'the criminal classes.' If an Italian in Borgia's time had spoken of the criminal classes he would probably have meant the upper classes."

ANOTHER ENGLISH CRITIC OF THE YELLOW PRESS

THE heaviest indictment of the popular taste of America is furnished by the yellow press, says Mr. Charles Whibley, an English literary critic, who has lately been serializing his observations of the United States in *Blackwood's Magazine*. "It owes nothing to Europe, nothing to the traditions of its own country," he asserts. "It grew out of nothing, and let us hope it will soon disappear into nothingness." The real press of America was red instead of yellow, the writer observes, and the red journals of earlier days command admiration for "an energy and a character which still exist in some more reputable sheets." The yellow press is regarded in its own land with perhaps too much amused toleration; but it rarely wins anything of the sort from its foreign critics. Mr. Whibley is even more vigorous than most of the company who analyze us for the information of the English public. Our yellow press, he declares, "excites the nerves of the foolish," "presents a hideously false standard of life," "suggests that nobody is sacred for the omnipotent eavesdropper," and "preaches day after day at the top of its husky voice the gospel of snobbishness." But, he goes on to say:

"It is not merely the public manners which it degrades; it does its best to hamper the proper administration of the law. In America trial by journalism has long supplemented, and goes far to supplant, trial by jury. If a murder be committed, its detection is not left to the officers of the police. A thousand reporters, cunning as monkeys, active as sleuth-hounds, are on the track. Whether it is the criminal that they pursue or an innocent man is indifferent to them. Heedless of injustice, they go in search of 'copy.' They interrogate the friends of the victim, and they uncover the secrets of all the friends and relatives he may have possessed. They care not how they prejudice the public mind, or what wrong they do to innocent men. If they make a fair trial impossible, it matters not. They have given their tired readers a new sensation, they have stimulated gossip in a thousand tenement-houses, and justice may fall in ruins so long as they sell another edition. And nobody protests against their unbridled license, not even when they have made it an affair of the utmost difficulty and many weeks to empanel an unprejudiced jury."

Unless time brings with it a natural reaction there is no apparent remedy, says Mr. Whibley, in what appears a tone of great discouragement, coupled with dismay that the infection has already touched Europe. The hopelessness of the situation lies in its solid entrenchment against reform. We read:

"It is as desperate a task to touch the press as to change the Constitution. The odds against reform are too great. A law to check the exuberance of newspapers would never survive the attacks of the newspapers themselves. Nor is it only in America that reform is necessary. The press of Europe, also, has strayed so far from its origins as to be a danger to the state. In their inception the newspapers were given freedom, that they might expose and check the corruption and dishonesty of politicians. It was thought that publicity was the best cure for intrigue. For a while the liberty of the press seemed justified. It is justified no longer. The license which it assumed has led to far worse evils than those which it was designed to prevent. In other words, the slave has become a tyrant, and where is the statesman who shall rid us of this tyranny? Failure alone can kill what lives only upon popular success, and it is the old-fashioned, self-respecting journals which are facing ruin. Prosperity is with the large circulations, and a large circulation is no test of merit. Success is made neither by honesty nor wisdom. The people will buy what flatters its vanity or appeals to its folly. And the yellow press will flourish, with its headlines and its vulgarity, until the mixt population of America has sufficiently mastered the art of life and the English tongue to demand something better wherewith to solace its leisure than scandal and imbecility."



JOHN CORBIN.

NORMAN DUNCAN.

MYRA KELLY.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

IDA M. TARBELL.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Adams, Charles Francis. Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.

Begbie, Harold. The Penalty. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Booth, William Stone. A Practical Guide for Authors. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Booth has had an extended experience in publishing-houses, where his function has been to deal with authors and their manuscripts. He writes of the practical side of things, with sanity and clearness. Appended to his original matter are several chapters dealing with spelling and punctuation, and the division of words.

Brooke, Emma. Sir Elyot of the Woods. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Colquhoun, Archibald R. and Ethel. The Whirlpool of Europe: Austria-Hungary and the Hapsburgs. With maps, diagrams, and illustrations. 8vo, pp. xvi-349. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.50 net.

With the possible exception of Russia, no country in Europe should have more interest for the world than the empire of the Hapsburgs. Almost continuously the theater of violent political agitation, the Dual Monarchy looks forward with dread to the events which may follow upon the death of the aged sovereign—a contingency which, in the nature of things, can not be far off.

In tracing the origin of the Dual Monarchy the present authors have shown a full appreciation of the dramatic features of this subject. In reading these pages we get some idea of the prestige of that royal house of Europe whose historic glories imposed upon Napoleon himself. We realize that to arrive at an adequate idea of what the Hapsburg dynasty is it is necessary to unroll the panorama of European history and to supplement this with the shadowy records of antiquity. The grizzled old Emperor of Austria can look back upon a line of kings that literally is lost in the night of time.

In this "Whirlpool of Europe" may be studied the eddy currents of five or six different races, religions, and national ambitions. Every phase of European civilization, every question, racial, political, or social, that has agitated Europe in the last two centuries may here be studied. As regards political personages and living issues, such as Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism, etc., the volume is instructive and interesting. Very interesting also is the authoritative account of the Emperor's personality, regarding which there has been so much conflicting opinions. It is an impressive and imperial

figure that is presented in these pages. The crown of Francis Joseph is lined with a crown of thorns. The illustrations are profuse.

Corbin, John. The Cave Man. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In spite of its prehistoric title Mr. Corbin's novel, which is his first, is very modern. As the work of a writer who has attained distinction as a dramatic critic it has gained not a little notice in its serial form. It is a cleverly handled novel portraying a phase of genuine American life. The subject is not new, but the way in which it has been handled has a touch of novelty. It is the subject which fairly may be said to obsess contemporaneous fiction—the struggle for existence and power in the modern industrial field, the clash of human ambitions and elemental possessions in the new environment created by American business enterprise on a colossal scale.

Ultramodern novels of this type are apt to be disfigured by smartness, that sin of up-to-date fiction; and it must be said that "The Cave Man" is not wholly immune from the fault. The habit of adopting the raw slang in vogue into the pages of a novel ought not to be encouraged. The faults of Mr. Corbin's book, however, are of the minor sort. There is genuine merit in the story.

Craddock, Charles Egbert. The Windfall. 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Duncan, Norman. The Cruise of the Shining Light. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50 net.

Franeke, Kuno. German Ideals of To-day. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.

Galsworthy, John. The Country House. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Gunter, Archibald Clavering. Mr. Barnes, American: A Sequel to Mr. Barnes of New York. Illustrations by B. Martin Justice. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

All novel readers are not capable of breathing the super-subtle atmosphere of Meredith and James, and there will always remain a goodly number of unsophisticated lovers of fiction who will acclaim a good hearty melodrama in which the characters talk like men and women of this world and "things happen." The author of the present novel has written several books which are dear to the proletariat of literature. Some of them may claim a place in the empyrean of "best sellers."

Highly dramatic scenes and characters are provided in this volume with that lavishness which marks the scorners of the

improbable in fiction. The very ample *dramatis persona* include Corsican bandits, supra-beautiful maidens, members of the aristocracy, ill-favored ruffians both imported and domestic, and ghosts. Very exciting events transpire, and the pages of the book fairly crackle with polyglot maledictions, the accents of which are generally left out. Slaughter is plethoric, but the villains decline to stay dead, and it must not be taken amiss if one of the hearsed assassins reappears upon the scene of action, shaking his gory locks at the reader.

Hamilton, Sir Ian, K.C.B. A Staff Officer's Scrap-Book during the Russo-Japanese War. With illustrations, maps, and plans. In two volumes. Vol. II. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.50 net.

In the two volumes of General Hamilton, the second of which is now before us, we have a vivid and trustworthy account of a very important and considerable area of the war. A practical soldier and veteran of the Boer War, General Hamilton brings to his task an admirable equipment. He actually took part in the great events he describes, knew intimately some of the most famous of the Japanese leaders, and was enabled to study the Japanese character at close range. The conclusions of such an observer are valuable and authoritative.

Not less interesting than the vivid descriptions of battle and carnage are the author's reflections upon these Asiatics, who for the first time in history have humbled in the dust a Western people. Altho it may be necessary to discount slightly the estimate made in the luminous haze of heroic feats of battle, that estimate, nevertheless, is highly interesting and worthy of consideration at a time when a certain prejudice is weighing upon Japan. The author avers that he studied the Japanese from morning to night, "talked with them, walked with them, ate with them, and drank with them." What struck him as the dominant Japanese trait was modesty. He never heard so much as a swaggering remark, not even from a private, altho one might think there was ample excuse for some vaunting.

Nevertheless, he saw many unconscious revelations of a sense of superiority to the European. He tells us that the reason the Japanese never boast of a victory is because they are incapable of imagining for a moment that they are not going to win. Another quality that strongly impressed him was the Japanese capacity for gratitude. The most salient trait of

all, however, in this acute observer's opinion, is politeness. Politeness and pugnacity are combined in the Japanese to an extent unparalleled since the days when the French and the English "had a bowing match at Fontenoy." This politeness, moreover, is not the mere veneer and hypocrisy that it often is with the European; it is genuine and solid and often at the cost of grave personal discomfort.

Japanese valor now needs no verbal testimony to confirm it: yet this English soldier pays it some remarkable tributes. All Japanese, he assures us, go into battle expecting and prepared to conquer and die. Officers have to explain constantly to their men that the main object of battle is not to get killed. Perhaps we have in this trait the explanation of the heroism that recently amazed the world.

General Hamilton's pictures of the atrocious sides of war are among the most striking features of his admirable book. Sketched upon the scene, they eclipse the graphic horrors of Zola. These descriptions, in fact, constitute a new *genre* in the literature of the terrible, and it may be hoped that they will not be without effect in awakening the public conscience to the essential iniquity of war.

Herter, C. A., M.D. The Common Bacterial Infections of the Digestive Tract. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Howard, Earl Dean, Ph.D. The Cause and Extent of the Recent Industrial Progress of Germany. 12mo, pp. 147. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.

Kelly, Myra. The Isle of Dreams. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

While there is much in this first novel by Miss Kelly that reminds us of certain pleasant traits found in her magazine stories of East-Side children, her critical admirers must deplore the abandonment of that humble field for the more perilous region of the "Isle of Dreams." The theory that the novel is a distended short story does not hold. The nuance that divides the two is in reality an abyss.

While *Katherine Merrill* and *Robert Ford* are on the whole well-drawn characters, they are marred by that fatal gift of young novelists—smartness, which has a blasting effect upon style. Another fault which looms large in the book is affectation. Surely it is possible for two young people of different sex to meet and interchange ideas without the continual posing and affected manner that mark the chief characters in this novel. In spite of these very palpable defects, however, the book has good points. There are some good pages of description, and the humor is genuine.

King, Basil. The Giant's Strength. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

The subject of Basil King's novel is one that has long haunted the imagination of writers of fiction. The popular interest that formerly attached to great hereditary magnates, to princes, and soldiers, now resides in the man of millions. While it is no longer possible in our age to be Napoleon and rule the world with a sword, it is possible to be an emperor of dollars and thus achieve a power more far-reaching, intimate, and sinister. Mr. King has appreciated the epic possibilities of his theme and has given us an interesting picture of a modern financial Titan.

Paul Trafford, the hero of the story, is a coal baron who has built up so powerful a monopoly that he virtually controls the

whole product of the country. His wealth has assumed fabulous proportions. His power, in fact, is so great that he is received in foreign countries like a sovereign. Traveling abroad with his beautiful daughter, Paula, he is everywhere acknowledged as on a footing with royalty.

The central characters in the story are well drawn. *Paul Trafford* is a sufficiently strong characterization of a type which actually exists—an absolutely new type in fiction, rich with possibilities. In the hands of a master craftsman it would indeed be a fascinating theme, and is perhaps the one reserved for the long-awaited American master.

McCutcheon, John T. Congressman Pumphrey. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 125. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Meredith, Ellis. Under the Harrow. 12mo, pp. 267. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Moore, William T., D.D. Preacher Problems. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50 net.

Noyes, Carleton. The Gate of Appreciation. 8vo, pp. 279. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2 net.

Omond, T. S. English Metrists in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Oxford University Press. 6s. net.

Paterson, Arthur. John Glynn. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Prince, Leon C. A Bird's-Eye View of American History. 12mo, pp. 364. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

Pyle, Howard; Packard, Winthrop; Seawell, Molly Elliot, and others. Strange Stories of the Revolution. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Rauschenbusch, Walter. Christianity and the Social Crisis. 12mo, pp. 429. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Ackroyd of the Faculty. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Reinach, S. Apollo. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

Rhoades, Nina. Priscilla of the Doll Shop. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 284. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.

Rickert, Edith. The Golden Hawk. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

Roos, Clarence. Switzerland: The Country and Its People. Profusely illustrated from paintings by Effie Jardine. Large 8vo, pp. x-270. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This rich volume pictures in word, color, and photograph the wonders and beauties of the Swiss Alps, sketches the romantic history of the country, and places before the reader in vivid and delightful perspective many of the personages and scenes which are a part of Switzerland's history. It is one of the most entertaining and instructive of the season's books of travel. It is manifestly a labor of love and bears the stamp of genuine inspiration. Both writer and artist have evidently lingered among these incomparable mountains and attained an intimacy with Alpine scenes and historic associations such as few travelers possess.

Originally, as the author points out, the Swiss nation had a distinctly German cast; but in the Switzerland of to-day three languages have established themselves permanently among the people; 2,500,000 speak German; the French-speaking population numbers about 800,000; and the Italian-speaking population has increased to about 250,000. This does not exhaust the polyglot character of Switzerland. In the highlands of the Valais the traveler encounters natives who speak a language which is not German, French, or Italian, but which strangely recalls Latin. These men have held their mountain fastnesses for twenty centuries. They are known as Rhaetians

and their language was probably imposed upon them by the invading Romans.

Drawings in color by Effie Jardine admirably illustrate the text.

Shaw, John Balcom. Life that follows Life. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. The Veiled Lady, and Other Men and Women. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi-295. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This volume of short stories exhibits many and varied phases of the popular painter-author-lighthouse-builder's style. The subjects include houris and bulbuls of the Orient, lovely Venetians, rough sea-dogs, "sun-dried" Excellencies with a taste for revolutions, well-groomed club "swells," rollicking bohemians, and a dozen other types encountered in the experienced author's travels. In his preface, signed "A Staid Old Painter," Mr. Smith offers an apology for presenting such various material within the covers of a single volume. No apology, however, was necessary. For the subjects are sufficiently various, a certain coordination and unity is furnished by the delightful human quality which links the stories one to another like a thread of gold. The illustrations, many of which are by the author, are a notable feature of the book.

Stringer, Arthur. Phantom Wires. Illustrated by Arthur William Brown. 12mo, pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Arthur Stringer's new novel is suggestive of the fact that science, instead of being prejudicial to romance, as was at first feared, has given it new wings, thus opening hitherto-unhoped-for vistas of imagination to the story-teller, as well as providing him with entirely new subjects. "Phantom Wires" is a continuation of "The Wire-Tappers," a book that was well received by reason of the freshness and modernity of its subject. Perhaps this type of novel foreshadows the character of the fiction of the future, which, according to some, is destined to shape itself in entirely new molds. Certain literary prophets assure us that by the time our great-grandchildren arrive upon the scene romance as a theme for literary expression will have been definitely "played out." The Balzac of the future will concern himself with the miracles of science, his hero being some thaumaturgist of the laboratory, some modern Prometheus like Berthelot.

Mr. Stringer's novel has been inspired by the mysterious force known as electricity, which enters so largely into this web of modern life. His book recounts the adventures of a man and woman brought into intimate contact with this strange force. The interest of the novel is heightened by the introduction of telepathy. Ordinarily this is a perilous subject for a novelist to introduce, but in the present instance it seems quite a natural corollary to the electric mystery which is the *motif* of the story. "Phantom Wires" belongs to that class of books in which "things happen." Tho at times somewhat sensational, it is never dull.

Tarbell, Ida M. He Knew Lincoln. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 40. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 50 cents.

In its magazine form Miss Tarbell's new contribution to our understanding of Lincoln attracted wide attention. It deserved preservation between covers of its own, slight tho its length be "He Knew Lincoln" is a little masterpiece sure to have a place in future collections of such.

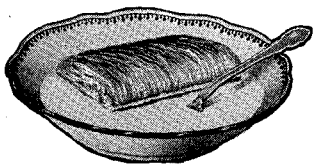


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CURRENT POETRY

Wagtail and Baby.

An Incident of Civilization.

By THOMAS HARDY.

A baby watched a ford, whereto
A wagtail came for drinking;
A blaring bull went wading through:
The wagtail showed no shrinking.

A stallion splashed his way across,
The birdie nearly sinking:
He gave his plumes a twitch and toss,
And held his own, unblinking.

Next saw the baby round the spot
A mongrel slowly slinking;
The wagtail gazed, but faltered not
In dip and sip and prinking.

A perfect gentleman then neared:
The wagtail in a winking,
Rose terrified, and disappeared. . . .
The baby fell a-thinking.

—From *The Albany Review* (London).

Lilac Lure.

By P. HALBERTON LULHAM.

Last night I sat and read alone,
With windows wide to the sea,
And my dead poets' loves and dreams
Lived and companioned me;
Below, the wave crooned, for my peace,
A murmuring melody.

And pain had reached a tideless time,
Slumbrous and passionless;
A wiser heart, methought, had lulled
To sleep the old distress;
It seemed, at last, my lonely soul
Accepted loneliness.

Then scent of lilac floated in,
Sweet from the springtime rain.
O fragrant lure! that roused the love
That safe asleep had lain;
Here was the old, mad heart once more
Awake, and wild again.

—From *The Daily News* (London).

The Plow.

By V. F. BOYSON.

I am a worker.
Sleep on and take your rest
Tho my sharp coulter shows white in the dawn:
Beating through wind and rain,
Furrowing hill and plain
Till twilight dims the west
And I stand darkly against the night sky.
I am a worker, I, the plow.

I feed the peoples.
Eagerly wait on me
High-born and low-born, pale children of want:
Kingdoms may rise and wane,
War claim her tithe of slain,
Hands are outstretched to me.
Master of men am I, seeming a slave,
I feed the peoples, I, the plow.

I prove God's words true—
Toiling that earth may give.
Fruit men shall gather with songs in the sun.
Where sleeps the hidden grain
Corn-fields shall wave again;
Showing that while men live
Nor seed- nor harvest-time ever will cease.
I prove God's words true, I, the plow.

—From *Everybody's Magazine* (April).

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Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.**
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vigor. An excellent general tonic.

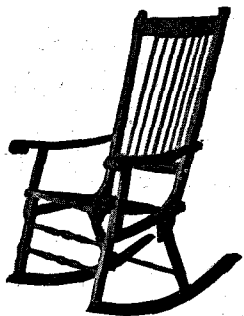


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Heart's Rue.

BY ANNIE BEAUFORD HOUSEMAN.

Just the broad ocean and you—
 And I—
 The sea singing soft neath a purpling sky;
 The starlit terrace and you—
 And I—
 Not daring to hear my own heart's cry;
 Just the low rune and your eyes' sweet shine
 And I,
 Striving to keep the tears from mine,
 To fetter my lips lest they kiss your brow
 And tell you the story I'm telling you now,
 That the leaden hours and lonely ways,
 And days that are nights, and nights that are days,
 Are these I must live with naught of you
 Save the sea—and the rune—and my own heart's
 rue.

—From *Lippincott's Magazine* (May).

The Adventurers.

BY HENRY NEWBOLT.

Over the downs in sunlight clear
 Forth we went in the spring of the year:
 Plunder of April's gold we sought,
 Little of April's anger thought.

Caught in a copse without defense
 Low we crouched to the rain-squall dense:
 Sure, if misery man can vex,
 There it beat on our bended necks.

Yet when again we wander on
 Suddenly all that gloom is gone:
 Under and over, through the wood,
 Life is astir, and life is good.

Violets purple, violets white,
 Delicate windflowers dancing light,
 Primrose, mercury, muscatel,
 Shimmer in diamonds round the dell.

Squirrel is climbing swift and lithe,
 Chiff-chaff whetting his airy scythe,
 Woodpecker whirrs his rattling rap,
 Ringdove flies with a sudden clap.

Rook is summoning rook to build,
 Dunnock his beak with moss has filled,
 Robin is bowing in coat-tails brown,
 Tomtit chattering upside down.

Well is it seen that every one
 Laughs at the rain and loves the sun;
 We too laughed with the wildwood crew,
 Laughed till the sky once more was blue.

Homeward over the downs we went
 Soaked to the heart with sweet content;
 April's anger is swift to fall,
 April's wonder is worth it all.

—From *The Spectator* (London).

Pain.

BY MARGARET STEELE ANDERSON.

You eat the heart of life like some great beast,
 You blacken the sweet sky—that God made blue,
 You are the death's-head set amid the feast,
 The desert breath that drinks up every dew.

And no man lives but quails before you—Pain!
 And no man lives that learns to love your rod;
 The white lip smiles—but ever and again
 God's image cries your horror unto God.

And yet—oh Terrible!—men grant you this:
 You work a mystery. When you are done,
 Lo! common living turns to heavenly bliss;
 Lo! the mere light is as the noonday sun!

—From *The Century Magazine* (May).

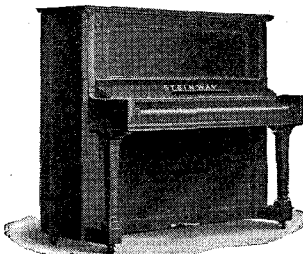
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PERSONAL

The Sponsor of Governor Hughes.—Frederick C. Stevens, of New York, is described by a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* as "a promoter who promotes." He has been promoting all sorts of things since he came into possession of a fortune from his father some years ago. He has promoted banks, electric light and power companies, canals, and is now, according to this writer, contemplating the promotion of Governor Hughes of New York to the Presidency. Mr. Stevens is Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Hughes. "Also," we read, "he is fourteen or fifteen other things," but all of which are subordinate to his desire to promote his chief. In a breezy style the article touches upon the notable points of Mr. Stevens's life, arriving finally at that stage where he had accumulated sufficient money to devote his time mainly to other things, whence it continues:

The mere accumulation of wealth is not much of a diversion—after you have enough—and Stevens fussed with politics up in New York State. He was in James W. Wadsworth's Congressional district, and, in common with all the rest of the Wadsworth people, recognized the divine right Wadsworth had to go to Congress forever from that district. Therefore, Stevens picked out the State Senate for his share, and he was elected twice.

It gradually dawned on Stevens that, perhaps, the Wadsworth patent on the Congressional nomination had expired. He looked around a bit with a view to going to Congress himself. Wadsworth laughed. The idea was absurd. And, to show Stevens his proper place, Wadsworth had Stevens's State Senatorial district changed so Stevens could not get back to the Senate even. It was bitter, bitter crool, but the Wadsworth people thought Stevens needed the lesson. Temerity is a grievous sin in these pocket boroughs.

Whereupon Stevens took thought with himself, and, when Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, decided to run for Congress on a cow, prodded the cow along on its way. As soon as the cow slowed down a bit, he prodded again. The cow and Peter won in a walk. Stevens sat back and gave Wadsworth what is technically known in political circles as the hoarse hoot.

While he was State Senator he became chairman of the joint committee of the New York legislature to investigate gas and electric lighting companies in New York City. He selected a bookish lawyer named Charles E. Hughes to be counsel for the committee.

The Conscience of the American Public Will End the Substitution Evil

Efforts of THE LITERARY DIGEST and other leading periodicals of national circulation to arouse public opinion against the evil of substitution in modern trade are beginning to bear fruit. Evidences of a concerted response by the public and by the retail trade are numerous.

The eradication of this iniquity depends largely upon a further awakening of conscience by the public and the trade. Little response can be looked for from the substitution manufacturer. Pirates and counterfeiters are not sensitive to conscience appeals.

With the retail dealers, however, there are strong grounds for encouragement. In all quarters are evidences of awakening. Storekeepers who have inflicted imitations and adulterants upon their customers are beginning to recognize the property rights of manufacturers of great commodities designated by trade names. They are beginning to feel ashamed of carrying imitations. They are finding that "it doesn't

pay." Particularly is this true with the drug, grocery and household commodity dealers. Here the potent influence of the Government Pure Food Laws is being felt.

A certain medical compound in inferior or "commercial" form, containing injurious preservatives, could be bought at wholesale for 71 cents per gallon and retailed to the public in unsealed packages for \$12.80 per gallon. Now every dealer purchasing this grade of the compound is obliged to affix a label stating that it contains preservatives. Any dealer can buy the chemically pure compound at the rate of \$2.00 per gallon, and the purchaser can buy this in sealed bottles at the rate of only \$3.00 per gallon, securing the pure article at \$9.80 less than the impure. This emphasizes the importance of purchasing goods in sealed packages.

The vast reading public has been following closely the concerted movement of the best American magazines to end the substitution offense. This public is becoming keenly alive to the property rights of great

manufacturers of national reputation. Its great conscience is becoming aroused. More and more, purchasers are feeling that they should "trust that dealer in nothing who has not a conscience in everything." These men and women are avoiding the dealer in imitations. They are patronizing the retailers whose stocks contain genuine trademarked brands and none but these.

The 800,000 readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are responding to our efforts to put an end to the injustice and loss to reputable manufacturers, and to avoid the injury to the customer himself, which the purchase of a counterfeit article inevitably entails. Nearly \$200,000,000 are annually expended by the families of LITERARY DIGEST readers. The weight of their opinion is therefore very great. We are much encouraged by their response to our talks. As Cicero said, "The great theater of virtue is conscience," and it is upon this standpoint that the greatest results can be attained toward terminating the substitution abuse.

THE LITERARY DIGEST ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

Nobody knew Hughes when he started, and everybody knew him when he had finished. That selection by Stevens brought Hughes so far into the limelight that Hughes was made counsel for the insurance investigators and elected Governor on the record he made there.

Soon after Hughes took his seat he announced that his Superintendent of Public Works would be Frederick C. Stevens, and Stevens took the job. In a moment of absent-mindedness, a few years ago, the people of New York voted \$101,000,000 to widen and deepen and otherwise reconstruct the Erie Canal so a flat-bottomed rowboat could be towed through it without getting aground.

Various superintendents of public works pulled out their few remaining hairs over this problem, but Mr. Stevens, having a luxuriant growth of whiskers, took the place gaily. You see, it helped to make the Wadsworths uncomfortable, and it gave him a place in the Hughes administration. The canal will be fixed up.

Meantime, just to keep busy, Stevens offered to furnish the financial backing to William J. Oliver when Oliver thought he had the contract to dig the Panama Canal. Stevens rather likes canals, apparently. However, Mr. Oliver did not get the contract and that limited Stevens in that regard.

Stevens is the close friend and political adviser of Governor Hughes. His idea is, no doubt, to nominate Hughes for President in 1908 on the Republican ticket. He would just as lief back that undertaking as any other. It's all one with him, so he gets action. He is looking toward the future with an eagle and a horoscopic eye. If he can pull through Hughes—if he can—the office of Secretary of the Treasury would fit him like the paper on the wall.

A Successful Chinese Student.—Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo is a Chinese student at Columbia University. He recently won the first prize in the annual debating competition of the Philolexian Literary Society of that college, a much-coveted honor. The *New York Times* tells of a few other things he has done in this country:

Koo has made a remarkable record at the university, for, unlike the rest of his countrymen there, he takes part in every form of student activity. He has made himself so popular that his victory last night was applauded by all the undergraduates.

Koo is the son of Zing Chuen Koo, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Koo is now taking the course which leads to an A.B. degree. He is fitting himself for the diplomatic service of China, and intends to take up courses in public and international law at Columbia after obtaining his Bachelor's degree.

Koo is identified with more literary activities at Columbia than most of the white students.

Koo is a leader among the Chinese students in this country, having entire editorial charge of *The Monthly Chinese Bulletin* which circulates among the 500 Chinese students here.

They Couldn't Make Him Drink.—Dispatches from Hays, S. D., told recently of an adventure in which the Rev. John McVey, a well-known missionary "circuit rider," was the hero. The villains were George Carney and Fred Temple, cowboys. These two men undertook to persuade the missionary to drink from their whisky-bottle, and upon his refusal they tried to force him to drink. The dispatch to the *New York Herald* tells the rest of the story:

The minister is a college man from the East, and used to be a football-player, boxer, and athlete. He was on his way to a ranch to hold a religious meeting when the cowboys, who had sworn to prevent the meeting, waylaid him, gave him a bottle of whisky, and told him to drink it. He declined, whereupon they sought to force the liquor down his throat. In five minutes the pastor, with his bare fists, had knocked out both men and taken from one a revolver which had been drawn in the struggle.

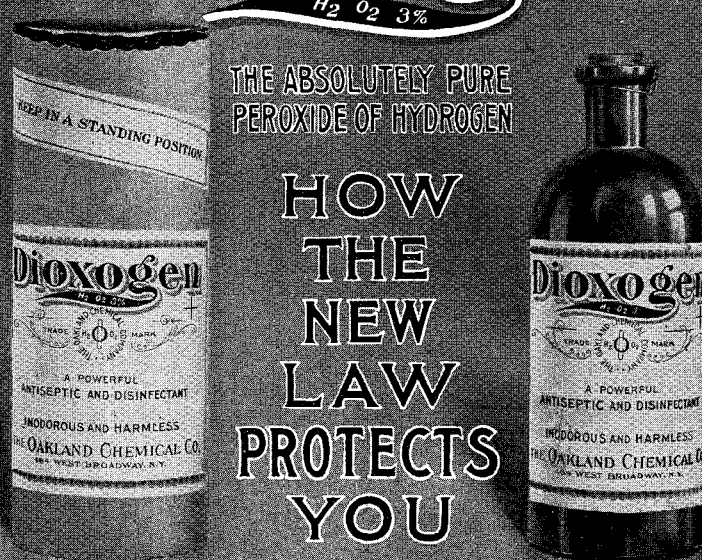
Carney got up and shook hands with the missionary. Temple was ugly after his licking and threatened to shoot McVey on sight. Carney, however,

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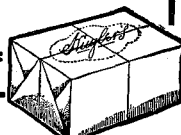
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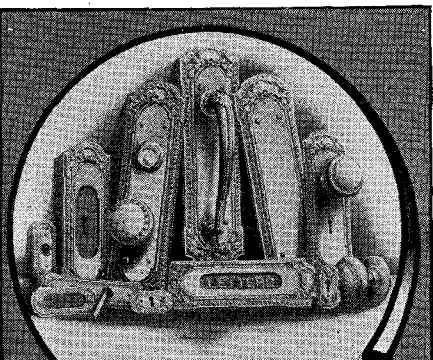
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seized him by the throat and made him apologize to the missionary, shake hands, and promise to treat him "right" in future. Then the three men mounted the cayuses and together rode to the ranch where the meeting was to be held.

At the meeting Temple told how McVey had knocked out him and his partner, whereupon a cheer went up from the congregation. McVey is now the most popular man in the Bad-River country, and Carney and Temple are his best friends.

One of Uncle Sam's Clever Detectives.—Mr.

Francis J. Heney has been adding to his already great reputation by his conduct of the boodle cases in San Francisco. A large part of his success, according to the *Boston Herald*, is attributable to William J. Burns, the United States Secret-Service agent who has been securing evidence upon which to base the cases. He not only secured the person of Abe Ruef, the chief offender, when he was wanted for trial, but he trapt many members of the corrupt Board of Supervisors into a full confession of their guilt. This paper quotes Burns's own story:

"This San-Francisco case is one of the most interesting I have ever had. Of course municipal-graft cases are all somewhat alike. You know who the men are who have got official favors. The first thing to do is to single out the official who you think will accept a bribe, and then get at him by inducing him to accept what he thinks is a bribe. Of course your money is marked. Then you surprize him in the act. After that you have him cold. Through him you get at the bribe-givers.

"When I started in on this work in San Francisco I expected to get after each of the supervisors singly, but one of the newspapers got wind of it and published a story how we were working on one man. That spoiled things for us and I had to resort to other methods."

What Burns had done was to induce the proprietor of a skating-rink who had fallen out with Mayor Schmitz, to have an ordinance in his favor introduced in the Board of Supervisors. Then he arranged to buy the vote of one of them—Lonergan by name—for \$500. Burns was concealed in the room when the marked money was passed. He pounced forth at the psychological moment when Lonergan was taking the bribe.

"Take the money," said the trapt boodler, pale as a sheet. "I am done for."

"I'll take the money, and I'll take you, too," said Burns. With that he scared his man into a complete confession. Previous to this he had secured another confession from one of Lonergan's colleagues, who was ill and thought he was about to die. With the inside information of these two confessions Burns got to work on all the other supervisors. They were so scared that the whole eighteen came through with a rush. When Heney held out promise of ultimate immunity every man jack of them was willing to squeal.

Asked concerning "tricks of the trade" he replied:

"Oh, yes, there are tricks. I can let you seal a letter with your seal, and I will take it out of the envelop, read it, and put it back, and you can not tell that it has been opened.

"In the famous 'hundred-dollar-bill' case in Philadelphia I intercepted a letter to Taylor & Briddell, the engravers who had spent \$100,000 in copying the paper on which the government money is printed. They had begun by counterfeiting cigar revenue-stamps. They made \$260,000 at that, and then branched out into making hundred-dollar bills.

"In the letter I opened I found three of the bills which were being sent to Taylor & Briddell by Kendig & Jacobs, cigar merchants in Lancaster, Pa., with whom they operated. I marked the bills, replaced them in the envelopes, and remailed the letter.

"Later, when Chief Wilkie and I went to search Taylor & Briddell's place and put them under arrest I pried open a drawer in their desk. I found two of the three bills I had taken from the letter and marked.



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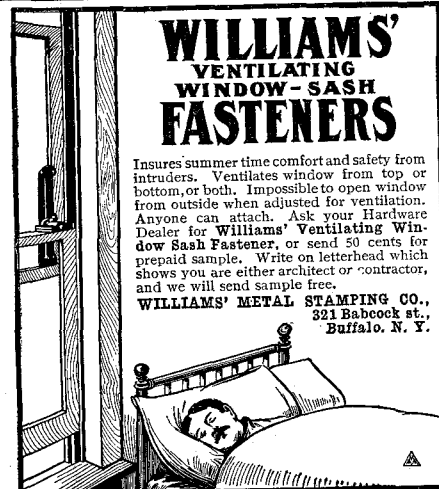
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"Wilkie was standing beside me at the time. I said to him, loud enough for the two men under arrest to hear:

"That's funny. Jacobs told us there were three of these bills."

"Briddell bit at the bait.

"Burns," he said, 'how many men have you got under arrest in this case?

"I named every man who was connected with the case. None of them was under arrest at the time.

"That's enough for me," said Briddell. "We don't make any more trouble for you."

"He gave me his full confession on the spot. It was opening the letter that did the trick. Of course Jacobs had told us nothing."

An illustration of careful detective work is Burns's method in running down two counterfeiters from Central America. They were Gen. Frederico Mora and Ricardo de Requisens. These two men had been making counterfeit notes in the United States of the one-hundred-peso notes of Costa Rica. Our Government was asked to apprehend the counterfeiters, and Burns was entrusted with the job. Others had worked at it before, but all Burns had to start with was a sofa **wrapped up** in burlap in which \$3,000,000 of the counterfeit notes had been stuffed for shipment to Costa Rica. On the burlap was the mark "XX 1634."

Starting from this, Burns found that the burlap had been originally used in packing a shipment of overalls from a factory in Newburg. It was the shipping number. In Newburg Burns went over the books of the factory and found that those particular overalls had been shipped to a dry-goods store in Long Island City. There they told him that they had recently sold a piece of burlap to an old lady by the name of Mrs. Chevins. It did not look promising.

But, when Burns learned that Mrs. Chevins had a son-in-law, one Ricardo de Requisens, who hailed from Costa Rica, he thought the trail was getting warm.

De Requisens was living with a young widow from Pittsburg at the house of her mother, Mrs. Chevins. Burns placed De Requisens and the widow under arrest. Then he sent one of his men to the jail with an alleged message to the effect that if he would produce the plates of the counterfeit notes the Government would abandon his prosecution.

After the messenger left, De Requisens was visited by his mother-in-law. When she left him Burns followed her to her home in Long Island City. Through a window he watched her enter the front room, take off her hat and place it with a chatelaine bag on the table. Burns slid into the house, looked into the bag, and found a letter there. In its place he put a dummy. This was easy as there was no address on the outside of the envelope. But this left Burns in the dark as to whom it was meant for.

Later in the afternoon Mrs. Chevins came out and Burns followed her. She crossed the ferry to New York and went to Courtlandt Street. As she was turning into a doorway Burns sent one of his men to say to her: "Be careful! You are being watched."

She turned and left the entryway. Burns immediately entered, and sure enough there was an engraver's office. Of course Burns got the plates; and Gen. Frederico Mora and Ricardo de Requisens are serving their terms in prison.

Mr. Aked in this Country.—It appears that the Rev. Mr. Aked, who was mentioned last week in an article in these columns bearing the title "Mr. Rockefeller's New Pastor," objects to having his church called "Mr. Rockefeller's Church." "It is a powerful and influential church without Mr. Rockefeller," he declares, and adds: "The poor stranger will be welcomed just as heartily as the richest man or woman in the congregation." The interview in the New York *Evening Post*, from which we quote, gives his own outline of the work before him. "I shall feel my way first," he replied, when asked whether he intended doing active work in the effort to suppress gambling-houses and dens of vice, as he had done in Liverpool. We read further:

"I think my fighting days are over. The things I



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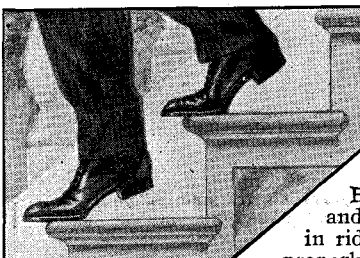
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have found by experience that the only possible way to achieve such delicate and accurate adjustments is to perfect them finally after the movement has been placed in its own case. Therefore, when you buy a "Howard," you buy a watch the adjustments of which have never been disturbed, for after the final test by the expert adjuster, it is enclosed in the velvet-lined mahogany cabinet in which you buy it, and is accompanied by Certificates of Guarantee completely identifying watch, case and movement, also stating the fixed price at which the watch must be sold—no matter where or from whom you buy it.

Howard Watches are made in men's sizes only. Prices range from \$35 to \$150, the difference being not in the grade of materials or workmanship, but in quality of case, number of jewels, and the adjustments.

"Watch Wisdom" FREE
We want you to have a FREE copy of "Watch Wisdom"—a mighty interesting book which tells more about time than you ever knew before. It's written by Elbert Hubbard. **WRITE TO-DAY.**

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY,
Hammer St., Waltham, Mass., U. S. A.



have been fighting against in Liverpool are not here."

In referring to the work he had done in Liverpool, Mr. Aked said that he and his people had been instrumental in closing eight hundred brothels in twelve months there, as well as causing an investigation into the liquor traffic, which resulted in wholesale reform in the liquor laws. Drunkenness in Liverpool as a consequence had decreased by more than one-half.

"Intemperance among women in England is on the increase," said the minister. "The liquor men, finding competition keen, and laws stringent, have deliberately planned to encourage drinking among women. For instance, they have back doors, which are off the public street, and are entered by way of an alley. Then, again, they give what is known as the 'long pull.' That is, they give measure and a half. We were successful in passing a law which makes it a crime to serve children under fourteen years of age sent to fetch beer from a saloon, and this has done a great deal of good.

Mr. Aked was asked whether he was what is known as a "fighting parson." He quoted Byron in reply, saying, "I am the mildest-mannered man that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." However, a moment later he confessed to being a swimmer, and having played football, but said he drew the line at boxing.

On the question of international peace, he referred with delight to the Peace Congress, which is now going on in this city. He said that President Roosevelt, he thought, embodied his idea that a peace man must have fighting blood in his veins.

"Any fool can acquiesce," he said, "but a peace man must have fighting blood in his veins to be able to fight for peace. If you want uniformity," he added enigmatically, "you can get it in a cemetery."

He was told that President Roosevelt had sent a letter to the convention, in which, although he advocated peace, he urged the strengthening of the army and navy, and that Lord Charles Beresford on his recent visit here had stated that the best advocate for peace was the building of more battle-ships.

"That idea is silly and exploded," said the pastor. "How would you suggest that war could be exterminated?"

"The best way to stop fighting is to stop fighting. Who was it that said in this country after a war, 'The best way to resume payment is to resume payment'? There are three points necessary to be agreed on by all nations for the furtherance of peace. First, an agreement not to increase armaments beyond their present level; second, to agree to arbitration; and third, to agree to a permanent tribunal for the purpose of arbitration."

Mark Twain's "Long Nines."—In his younger days, Mr. Clemens tells us in his autobiography running in *The North American Review*, he used to buy his cigars with an eye to quantity rather than to quality. He could smoke anything and enjoy it. But his friends were not all so fortunate, as he discovered one night at the Hartford Monday Evening Club. That evening, when he was entertaining the club, his colored butler came to him when supper was nearly over and Mr. Clemens "noticed that he was pale." "Normally," he says "his complexion was a clear black, and very handsome, but now it had modified to old amber." The butler explained:

"Mr. Clemens, what are we going to do? There is not a cigar in the house but those old Wheeling long nines. Can't nobody smoke them but you. They kill at thirty yards. It is too late to telephone—we couldn't get any cigars out from town—what can we do? Ain't it best to say nothing, and let on that we didn't think?"

"No," I said, "that would not be honest. Fetch out the long nines"—which he did.

I had just come across those "long nines" a few days or a week before. I hadn't seen a long nine for years. When I was a cub pilot on the Mississippi in the late '50's, I had a great affection for them, because they were not only—to my mind—perfect, but you could get a basketful of them for a cent—or a dime, they didn't use cents out there in those

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Send \$2.50 for pen with chased hard rubber barrel and solid 14 kt. gold point. In order to be sure of what it will do try it for 30 days; compare it with any other pens you wish, and then if dissatisfied return it and get your money back.

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Showing Bolt, Draw Back Position for ejecting Shell. Push Bolt forward, turn down lever, and next cartridge is ready for firing

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days. So when I saw them advertised in Hartford I sent for a thousand at once. They came out to me in badly battered and disreputable-looking old square pasteboard boxes, two hundred in a box. George brought a box, which was caved in on all sides, looking the worst it could, and began to pass them around. The conversation had been brilliantly animated up to that moment—but now a frost fell upon the company. That is to say, not all of a sudden, but the frost fell upon each man as he took up a cigar and held it poised in the air—and there, in the middle, his sentence broke off. That kind of thing went on all around the table, until when George had completed his crime the whole place was full of a thick solemnity and silence.

Those men began to light the cigars. Rev. Dr. Parker was the first man to light. He took three or four heroic whiffs—then gave it up. He got up with the remark that he had to go to the bedside of a sick parishioner. He started out. Rev. Dr. Burton was the next man. He took only one whiff, and followed Parker. He furnished a pretext, and you could see by the sound of his voice that he didn't think much of the pretext, and was vexed with Parker for getting in ahead with a fictitious ailing client. Rev. Mr. Twitchell followed, and said he had to go now because he must take the midnight train for Boston. Boston was the first place that occurred to him, I suppose.

It was only a quarter to eleven when they began to distribute pretexts. At ten minutes to eleven all those people were out of the house. When nobody was left but George and me I was cheerful—I had no compunctions of conscience, no griefs of any kind. But George was beyond speech, because he held the honor and credit of the family above his own, and he was ashamed that this smirch had been put upon it. I told him to go to bed and try to sleep it off. I went to bed myself. At breakfast in the morning when George was passing a cup of coffee, I saw it tremble in his hand. I knew by that sign that there was something on his mind. He brought the cup to me and asked impressively:

"Mr. Clemens, how far is it from the front door to the upper gate?"

I said, "It is a hundred and twenty-five steps."

He said, "Mr. Clemens, you can start at the front door and you can go plumb to the upper gate and tread on one of them cigars every time."

It wasn't true in detail, but in essentials it was.

One of Mr. Stead's Reforms.—Mr. W. T. Stead, who has a faculty for always saying or doing something new, recently introduced an innovation which the Des Moines Register and Leader recommends for general acceptance. Says this paper:

At the meetings of the Peace Conference he wore his visiting-card on the lapel of his coat and so saved his fellow delegates the embarrassment of not knowing him.

The inclination will be to treat Mr. Stead's reform with levity. There is something about it that suggests identifying numbers on a race-track. But it meets a real need and will relieve more embarrassment in large gatherings than any device yet hit upon.

When every attendant on our large conventions properly labels himself there will be no hesitation about approaching men "whose faces are familiar." That long rigmarole of questions anxiously put for some clew to identify will become unnecessary. The



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Shawknit Socks for men are dyed with fast, pure and harmless vegetable dyes and guaranteed not to run, crock or fade. For comfort and durability they have no equal because they are *shaped in the knitting* and are not stretched over forms.

The **STANDARD** for nearly thirty years always stamped on toe this mark **Shawknit**

SOLD BY DEALERS

If not procurable from yours, let us send you 6 assorted pairs on trial; 6 pairs for \$1.50, delivery charges paid to any part of U. S. upon receipt of price, or 25c. per single pair. Made from combed selected cotton.

Style 19s9 —Famous Snowblack, will not crock or fade.
358 —Rich Navy Blue.
5P1 —Pure White Inside, Black and White Clerical Mixture Outside.
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19F20 —Black Ground with Neat Embroidered Figures in Cardinal Silks.
D9 —Navy Blue with Fine Bleached White Hair Line Stripes.

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With every facility at our command known in the art of modern shoemaking we are enabled to produce—and do—a complete line of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES. We make shoes for every known requirement—each shoe the best adapted for the purpose it is intended. 40 years' experience back of every pair of shoes made and sold by us.

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43 High St., Boston, Mass.

Wearers of Rice & Hutchins Shoes are comfortably, tastefully and economically shod.

Women's All America Patent Colt Blucher Oxford, Mac. Calf quarter.

\$3.50 per pair.

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HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
 Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
 Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

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THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to 1/4 in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

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Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

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HOSE CUSHION BUTTON SUPPORTER

LOOK FOR THE NAME ON EVERY LOOP

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

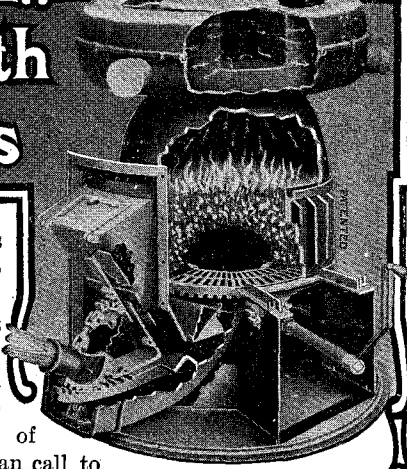
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Arrange during his absence to meet him on his return with an *Underfeed* and ALL the pleasure, comfort and PROFIT will be YOURS. Furnaces are not usually looked upon as a source of increase of Household Revenue, but we can call to the witness stand of Practical Experience *thousands* who KNOW that the



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ELI MARVIN, of Frankfort, Ind., who wrote in 1903: "I think a man could better afford to pay for a Peck-Williamson Underfeed than take any other make as a gift"—was recently asked by H. M. Plaisted, of St. Louis, for his experience in heating a ten-room residence with the Underfeed. Mr. Marvin replied:

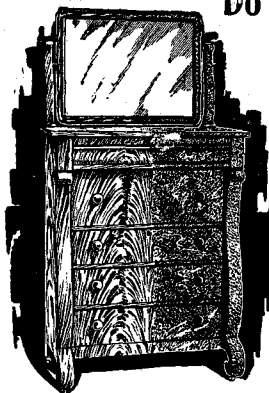
"You ask me to state the bad points in this furnace. I can't do it, for the reason that I know of none. As to the cost of repairs that you inquired about, will say that this, I believe, is the fifth season my furnace has been used, and it has not been necessary to even renew the grate, which is usually the first part to give out in a furnace. The grate that was in

my furnace when it was installed, is in it yet, and in apparently good condition. I can wish you no greater luxury than heating your home with the Peck-Williamson Underfeed. You could make no mistake in doing so, while it is very easy to install another make of furnace that would cause you constant regret."

All Smoke and Gases, wasted in other furnaces, are consumed and turned into heat in the UNDERFEED, for all the fire is on top. Lowest grade slack coal will give as much heat as highest grade anthracite. You save the difference in cost. Our Illustrated Underfeed Booklet is filled with fac-simile letters from many satisfied owners. Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

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Mr. Dealer: Write for Our 1907 Money-Making Proposition.

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Interesting, simple and fascinating. Our practical free 48-page book makes it a simple matter to finish or refinish new or old furniture, woodwork and floors in Weathered, Mission, Forest Green, Flemish, Mahogany or any other desired

shade at little cost with Johnson's Electric Solvo, Johnson's Wood Dye and Johnson's Prepared Wax.

First remove all the old finish with Johnson's Electric Solvo. Then apply our Dye to the clean, dry, bare wood and when it is perfectly dry apply our Wax with cloth and rub to a polish with dry cloth. A beautiful wax finish will be immediately produced.

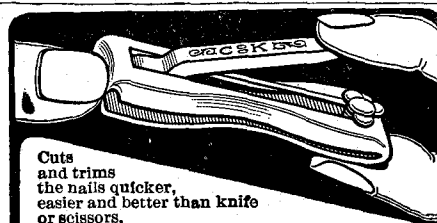
We save you money by telling how old, poorly finished furniture can be made serviceable and stylish and harmonize with your other furnishings.

Johnson's Wood Dyes for the artistic coloring of wood (all shades), ½-pint cans, 30c.; pint cans, 50c.

Johnson's Electric Solvo (for removing paint, varnish, shellac, etc.), pt. cans, 40c.; ½-pt. cans, 25c.

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Cuts and trims the nails quicker, easier and better than knife or scissors.

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A SIMPLE, scientific, sensible device for developing lung power and proper breathing. Gives rich, red blood; promotes appetite and digestion; protects against colds and catarrh; aids to mental vigor. Price, \$2.00

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Makes and burns its own gas. Produces a safe, powerful, white, steady light, at a cost of a few cents. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, cheaper than kerosene. Over 100 styles—every one warranted.

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JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, \$1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

occasion for introductions, involving the pronunciation of names or something passing for it, will be done away with.

Mr. Stead has proposed many radical reforms. We doubt if he has suggested any so promising as this.

A Russian Missionary in Japan.—Bishop Nicolai of the Greek Church occupies the interesting position of a Russian missionary to Japan. In this capacity he has successfully won his way into the hearts of thousands of the Japanese, and maintained the confidence of the Government while his native country and Japan have passed through a trying period of warfare. "Few foreigners in the Empire of the Mikado," says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, "are more loved and trusted than he." His work there has been fruitful of much good for Christianity. The first convert that he baptized into the religion was a Buddhist priest who came at first to revile him, but who subsequently yielded to his arguments and appeals and became a Christian. We are further told of his work by this writer:

Three years after baptizing this first convert Bishop Nicolai returned to Russia and persuaded the synod of his church to establish a mission in Japan. He was put in charge of it in 1871, with his headquarters at Tokyo. He was not able to organize his first church before the year 1872, and at the end of that year it had no more than a hundred members. Now the membership of his church in Japan numbers about thirty thousand souls.

Thirteen years after the baptism of his first convert and seven years after the organization of his first church he went again to Russia to obtain funds to build a cathedral in Tokyo, and while in his native land on this mission he was consecrated bishop of the Greek Church in Japan. The Bishop of St. Petersburg encouraged the efforts of Nicolai to build the cathedral and made the first subscription to the building fund. The largest subscriber to the enterprise, however, was a merchant in Moscow who came to Bishop Nicolai one day and placed in his hands ten thousand rubles, or about \$5,000. When asked for his name he refused to say more than "God knows." Before the cathedral was completed this same merchant had made gifts aggregating seventy-five thousand rubles.

It has been a peculiarity of Bishop Nicolai's mission that he has used for the most part only Japanese helpers, very few Russians ever having had part in it. In this way he has prevented and allayed prejudice which might otherwise have arisen on account of the political animus of the Japanese against Russia and anything Russian. He had under him about two hundred native pastors and evangelists, most of whom are his "sons in the gospel," having become Christians and been trained for their work under his direct ministry. He sets them an example of plain living and hard work, and they follow his leadership with the most ardent enthusiasm. . . .

In connection with his cathedral he has a theological school in Tokyo, where, under his immediate supervision, the native ministry of his church is trained. It is said that at bedtime he visits the bed of every one of his young students to see that they are comfortable, ministering to their wants with the tenderness of a loving father.

His entire work costs only about thirty-five to forty thousand dollars a year, derived from a small annual grant from a feeble missionary society, from individual contributions, and from gifts taken from his own episcopal salary.

His cathedral is on an eminence in the city of Tokyo, and from a window in its tower one might look down into the enclosure around the palace of the Mikado. When the war began, some of the evil-minded set a-going the idea that from this point the Emperor was being spied upon. Buddhist priests attempted thus to arouse prejudice against the Russian Church in particular, and all Christians in general, and their efforts were not without some effect. It is said that Bishop Nicolai was put under the watch of government detectives for a season, but the closest surveillance disclosed nothing to justify any suspicion against the good man. On

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the contrary, in his private devotions, which were spied upon, he was heard pleading for blessings on Japan while making intercession for his own distracted and perturbed country. He thus disarmed all distrust and refuted all criticism. To-day no man in Tokyo would be believed who suggested evil of Nicolai.

Mr. Morgan Enjoying Life.—Mr. J. P. Morgan is seventy years old, but he isn't through with Wall Street yet. He has, however, according to the *New York Times*, slacked up a little and is now devoting less of his time to active participation in the struggles of finance and is spending more time in his Madison-Avenue home among his art treasures, apparently "determined to spend the sunset hours of his life in a more restful environment." He doesn't think it would agree with him to retire wholly. His views on that point are here illustrated.

A banker of considerable prominence, whose father was a banker of standing before him, had been talking to Mr. Morgan on a matter of mutual concern. It was in the summer, and Mr. Morgan, "with his coat off," was driving through an accumulation of business with a characteristic degree of speed.

"Are you not going ever to relax this pressure?" the visitor asked.

Mr. Morgan looked at him sharply from under his shaggy eyebrows.

"When did your father retire from business?" he demanded.

"In 1890," was the reply.

"How old was he?"

"Sixty-five."

"When did he die?" came from the inquisitor.

"In 1898."

Quick as a flash the answer came back in the brusque tone that is so well known to Wall Street; "If he'd kept at work he'd have been living yet."

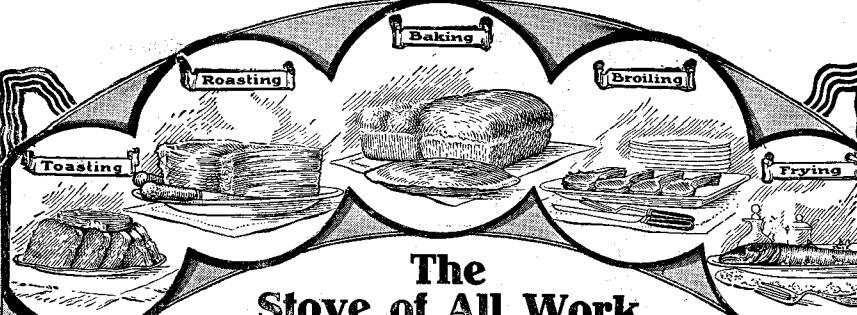
We read concerning his semiretirement:

There is a material difference between the life that Morgan leads to-day and that which he followed in the boom times that heralded the opening of the century. Within six months, or a year at the outside, he has adopted a personal routine that allows him opportunity to enjoy from day to day the fruits of fifty years of work. The desk by the Broad-Street window sees him no more. Sitting there in his place is another Morgan, large as his father physically, who has demonstrated an inheritance of financial ability and all of the parent's capacity for hard work. This is "Young J. P.," as contrasted with the "Old Man" of the Street; and while the son receives his business callers at the familiar desk, the father meets his in that wonderful library of the Madison-Avenue home, among his books and his pictures and his rare manuscripts.

And we may find another difference, for the men of Wall Street know that business hours at the Broad-Street corner are from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, whereas the business hours in the Madison-Avenue library do not extend beyond noon at the latest, unless there is on the carpet some affair of particular moment that demands attention after midday. Under all normal conditions the financier who seeks with reason or otherwise a word with J. P. Morgan under this new régime must seek it in the morning hours. After 12 o'clock it is the banker's personal friends who have the call, and those who would talk to him about his varied interests outside of the financial world proper.

So he may be imagined naturally enough turning from the departure of the last morning visitor to open the vault that is built in the library wall where the choicest of his manuscripts and art treasures not in museums are kept. It is to them that his time is devoted until the luncheon hour, and after luncheon, likely as not, the Metropolitan-Museum trustee or Opera-house director who calls for a chat will be regaled willingly enough with the history of this or that rare object and with the story of its acquisition. In these hours of relaxation there is none of the brusqueness that used to enshroud as with a storm-cloud the desk in the office downtown.

But it would be an incorrect conception to believe

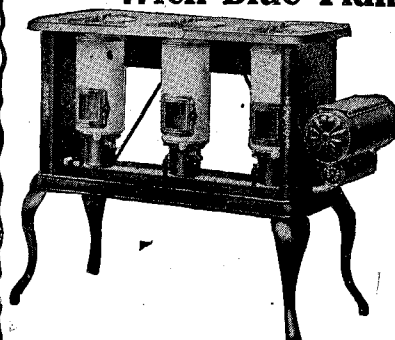


The Stove of All Work

This oil stove of new principle and design has advantages over all other kinds of stoves regardless of fuel. It will toast, roast, bake, broil, fry as well as any coal, wood or gas range, with less expense of fuel and less trouble to the cook. With the

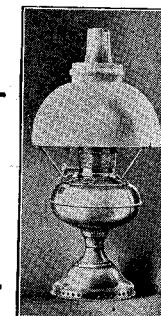
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Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove



you have any degree of heat at your instant control with the turn of the wrist. Ideal for summer cooking. Produces a clean, blue, concentrated flame, confined by enameled chimneys which prevent heat being thrown off to make an unbearable temperature in the kitchen.

Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.



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is the best lamp for all-round household use. Made of brass and beautifully nicked. Perfectly constructed. Absolutely safe. Suitable for library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

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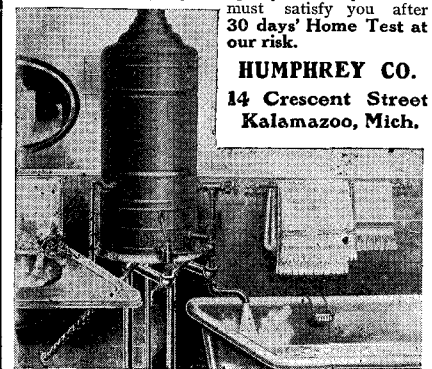
Hot Water Runs Before Your Match Goes Out

Gas burns only while hot water runs. Shutting off water shuts off gas—no waste of gas—no limit to water supply.

The Humphrey Instantaneous Bath Water Heater

will last a lifetime. Can't get out of order. Can be installed wherever there is water and gas supply. To prove that it is the cheapest and most satisfactory source of hot water, we will send it to any houseowner, freight prepaid, **On 30 days' Free Home Test**

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Summer Underwear

for men is not fad underwear, but the underwear of reason.

ITS AIR-SPACES cool your body and let it breathe.

ITS AIR-SPACES cleanse your body and make offensive odors impossible.

ITS AIR-SPACES prevent the fabric from clinging moistly to your skin.

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No other underwear is so delightfully cool, clean, comfortable, stretchy and air-open. "Borosknit" washes well, wears long and is cut with tailor care to fit you perfectly.

Ask your dealer and "Borosknit" If he can't supply you, look for the label "Borosknit" write for free sample of the fabric and our deeply interesting booklet, "INSIDE INFORMATION."

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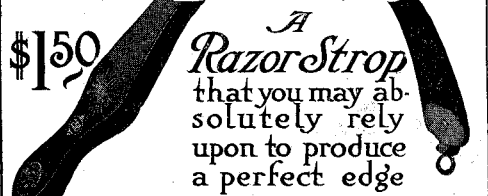
THE only 12 bladed dollar razor in the world. A better razor impossible. Complete for \$1.00 with silver nickel frame—12 Ever-Ready blades, safety frame, handle and blade stopper attractively cased. Extra blades 12 for 75 cents, which also fit Gem and Star frames. Six new Ever-Ready blades exchanged for six dull ones and 25c.

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The "URANUS"

\$1.50



Razor Strop
that you may absolutely rely upon to produce a perfect edge

KOKEN BARBERS' SUPPLY CO. Makers

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that the treasures of the library, or even those of the wonderful private museum that is connected with Mr. Morgan's home, receive all of his attention from the close of his short business day until evening. Their share of his time is perhaps three or four hours; when he is done with them, his cab—the same old-fashioned one that awaited so regularly his departure down-town for many years—takes him up to the Union Club, at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, where there is a select company of friends on bridge intent. Then it is home again for an evening among his books, or in the society of a narrow circle of personal acquaintances. "Society" has never seen a great deal of J. P. Morgan. His appearances have been those of necessity rather than of inclination. His tastes are too substantial.

Franklin's Press-censorship.—The Salt Lake Herald abstracts from "The Press of the World," a historical publication now in preparation, some of the "rules of conduct" which Benjamin Franklin followed in his first journalistic venture. "They are so perfectly applicable to present-day newspaperdom," it says, "that they are worth preserving and emphasizing." He had just begun the publication of his *Pennsylvania Gazette* when an article was submitted to him that did not meet his views of propriety. With his customary deliberation he did not at once reject it, but told the writer he would sleep over it and give his decision the next day. This is how he applied his rules to the subject:

"I have perused your piece," he wrote, "and find it to be scurrilous and defamatory—to determine whether I should publish it or not, I went home in the evening, purchased a 2-penny loaf at the baker's, and, with water from the pump, made my supper; I then wrapt myself up in my great coat, and laid down on the floor and slept till morning, when on another loaf and a mug of water I made my breakfast. From this regimen I feel no inconvenience whatever. Finding I can live in this manner, I have formed the determination never to prostitute my press to corruption and abuse of this kind for the sake of gaining a more comfortable subsistence."

The writer continues:

Evidently the man who submitted the article was a person of some influence and importance, possibly great enough to make or mar the ordinary publisher in those days of scant revenue for newspapers: but Franklin's adroit declaration of independence would have convinced any one that he could not be intimidated or coerced into any different attitude. The editor who could contemplate cheerfully a diet of bread and water as an alternative, and prefer it, of his loss of independence, was not likely to be influenced by any consideration of a monetary sort.

Nor had Franklin much regard for the men who pleaded the "liberty of the press" as an excuse for venting personal spleen on an antagonist. The philosopher was too clear-headed to be deluded by any such specious argument as that, and he had a very rigid idea as to the ethical obligations of the publisher. After he had closed his editorial career for the larger public duties to which he was called by his country, he defined the rules which had governed his publication. "In the conduct of my newspaper," he wrote, "I carefully exclude all libeling and personal abuse which is of late years become so disgraceful to our country. Whenever I was solicited to insert anything of that kind, and the writer pleaded, as he generally did, the liberty of the press, and that a newspaper was like a stage-coach, in which any one who would pay had a right to a place, my answer was that I would print the piece separately, if desired, and the author might have as many copies as he pleased to distribute himself; but that I could not take it upon me to spread his detraction; and that having contracted with my subscribers to furnish them with what might be either useful or entertaining, I could not fill their papers with private altercation in which they had no concern, without doing them manifest injustice.

"Now, many of our printers make no scruples of gratifying the malice of individuals, by false accusations of the fairest characters among ourselves, augmenting animosity even to the producing of

IN HOT Weather
all tight fitting underwear creates unnatural warmth
LOOSE FITTING

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Trade Mark. Registered U. S. Patent Office

Coat Cut Undershirts

—and—

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are cool and comfortable

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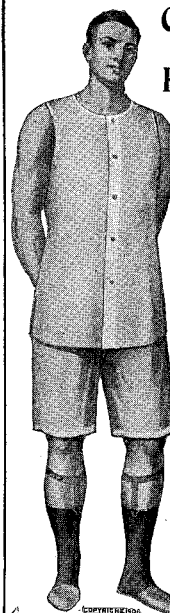
Identified by B. V. D. Label which consists of white letters B. V. D. on a red woven background. Accept no imitations. **Look for the label.**

Purchase B. V. D. Underwear through your dealer. If your dealer will not procure B. V. D. Underwear for you, send us the price of the garments desired, with your waist and chest measurements (in inches), and we will fill direct a sample order for you, postpaid.

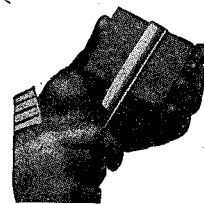
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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE Also Free sample of the **FOOT-EASE Sanitary CORN-PAD**, a new invention. Address **ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.**

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Write for Free Sample Bottle.

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duels, and are, moreover, so indiscreet as to print scurrilous reflections on the government of neighboring States, and even on the conduct of our best national allies, which may be attended with the most pernicious consequences.

"These things I mention as a caution to young printers, and that they may be encouraged not to pollute their presses and disgrace their profession by such infamous practises, but refuse steadily, as they may see by my example that such a course of conduct will not, on the whole, be injurious to their interests."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Looking Ahead.—"Dear Robert, I intend to share all your cares."

"But, my pet, I have no cares."

"I mean, after we are married."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Baseball Language.—"Friel hit a weak and nervous roller to Anderson, who stabbed at it."

"The two men on bases were tearing around like tomcats filled with birdshot."

"Friel was throwing the mud head high as he plowed."

"Anderson gathered the damp horsehide and chucked it."

"A convulsive grasp and Patten had it."

"The fielding on both sides was green, with saffron touches."

"The signal to turn the electricity on was made by Cantillon."

"Nill bored it through to left."

"Big John Anderson nipt a single off Robert-aile."

"Nill and Perrine grabbed the bounding atmosphere."

"Hughes and Patten got demerits for seizing their left feet."

"Robby tried a damp sling."—*Washington Post.*

Flattering.—MISTRESS—"Does this hat make me look younger, Betsy?"

MAID—"Yes, Madam; when we went to the market together yesterday, they took you for my daughter."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Hire the Fewer.—A Washington man, wishing to take his family into the country for the summer, one day crossed over to the Virginia side of the Potomac, to look at a small farm with a view to renting it.

Everything was to his liking, and negotiations were about to be completed, when the question of hiring also the farmer's cow came up. It was an excellent cow, the farmer declared, and even after feeding her calf she would give six quarts of milk a day.

"Six quarts a day!" exclaimed the Washington man. "That is more than my whole family could use."

Then, suddenly, observing the calf following its mother about the pasture, he added:

"I'll tell you what I'll do! I'll hire the small cow. She's just about our size."—*Harper's Weekly.*

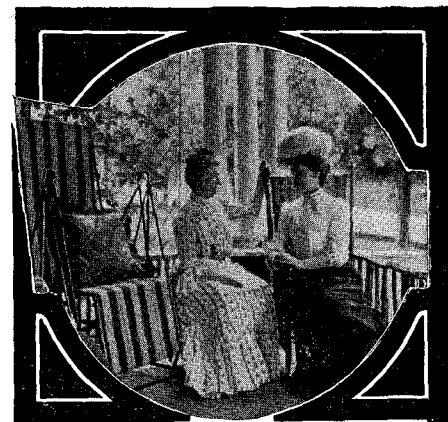
She Was Willing.—"You must have been dreaming of some one proposing to you last night, Laura."

"How is that?"

"Why, I heard you for a whole quarter of an hour crying out 'yes!'"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Revolution.—MOTHER (returning suddenly)—"Gracious, children! what have you been doing? Why, the room looks like a hurricane had struck it and Willie looks like he had been through a thrashing-machine!"

TOMMY—"Please, mamma, we have been playing Russian Douma, and Willie was the Czar."—*Chicago News.*



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For Good Reason, Probably.—"Speaking of borrowing, I have an acquaintance who has had a brand-new overcoat of mine for a long time and he won't give it up."

"Who is it?"
"My tailor."—*Silhouette*.

He Won.—FIRST MAN—"How do you do?"

SECOND MAN—"Beg pardon, but you have the advantage of me."

FIRST MAN—"Yes, I suppose I have. We were engaged to the same girl; but you married her."—*Tu Bûs*.

Locating the Guilty One.—Tommy had been punished. "Mama," he sobbed, "did your mama whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty."

"And did her mama whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"And was she whipt when she was little?"

"Yes."

"Well, who started it, anyway?"—*Detroit Free Press*.

As It May Happen.

(Piqued by allegations that she is wickeder than Sodom, Pittsburg has counted noses and discovered that the city contains no less than 28 righteous men.)

28 Righteous Men, all sure to go to heaven;
One moved to Kal'mazoo, thus leaving 27.

27 Righteous Men—that was Pittsburg's fix;
One became a missionary, leaving 26.

26 Righteous Men, who kept the church alive;
One made a million bones, thus leaving 25.

25 Righteous Men, wishing there were more;
One wed a chorus girl, which left but 24.

24 Righteous Men, a pretty sight to see;
One chanced to backslide, leaving 23.

23 Righteous Men—the number meant skiddoo;
One committed suicide, leaving 22.

22 Righteous Men, having little fun;
One contracted brain-storms, leaving 21.

21 Righteous Men—well, wasn't that a plenty?
One was there from Richmond; he left poor Pittsburg 20.

20 Very Righteous Men—but 17 more, you see,
Went back to homes in Richmond, leaving Pittsburg 3.

3 Very Righteous Men—well, what could they do?
One took to drink, of course, leaving only 2.

2 Very Righteous Men, hardly prest for mun;
One of them embezzled, thereby leaving only 1.

1 Very Righteous Man—what could he ha' done?
He died of lonesomeness, which didn't leave 0.

Not a single Righteous Man; so might Sodom's fate
Happen to a city that has got but 28.

—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 19.—The Douma unanimously passes a resolution demanding information from the Government regarding the alleged cruel treatment of political prisoners.

Premier Deakin, of Australia, at the Colonial Conference in London, urges greater colonial independence and declares that Australia will next year found a system of defense which will relieve her from dependence on England.

Reports from a representative of the Society of

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Friends describe the present famine in Russia as the worst in the history of the world.

April 20.—The coal situation in Canada becomes serious, 15,000 men having quit work without formally declaring a strike. Fuel supplies are greatly depleted, and only perishable freight is accepted by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Colonial Conference in London agrees to change its name to Imperial Conference, to hold meetings every four years, and to appoint a permanent staff.

Fire destroys eleven hundred houses in Manila, valued at about \$200,000, most of them native dwellings.

April 22.—England observes the 200th anniversary of the birth of Henry Fielding, the "Father of the English Novel."

The reply of the Moroccan Sultan to the French demands for indemnity shows a desire to negotiate rather than to meet the claims.

Several thousand men, discharged from Woolwich Arsenal, march on the House of Commons and present their grievances to the Premier.

Returns of the election for members of the Chamber of Deputies in Spain show a sweeping Conservative victory, that party electing 260 delegates out of a total of 404.

April 23.—Horrible tortures practised on prisoners in Riga jail are revealed in the Douma. The Government admits the facts, and promises punishment of the guilty persons.

A fire at Toulon arsenal, causing \$600,000 damage and the injury of thirty men, is believed to be due to incendiaries.

Three thousand striking bakers assemble in Paris and march toward the Madeleine, and are dispersed only after several collisions with the police.

A treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua is signed at Amapala.

April 24.—The Czar dispels fears of a dissolution of the Douma in an audience granted to its president, Mr. Golovine. Senator Akymoff is appointed President of the Council of the Empire, the upper house.

April 25.—The \$75,000,000 German Treasury bond issue is subscribed some forty-five times over.

Over one thousand missionaries and their friends gather in Shanghai at the centenary celebration of the landing of Robert Morrison, the English missionary.

A bill establishing autonomy in Poland introduced in the Douma.

Domestic.

April 19.—Secretary Root, speaking at the International Law Convention in Washington, declares that Japan did protest to the United States against the exclusion of her children from the public schools of San Francisco; that there was no suggestion of war, and that the question of States' Rights was not involved in the dispute.

Three convictions for conspiracy to defraud the Government of about half a million acres of public lands in Nebraska result from Omaha trials.

The recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court invalidating the Mueller Law certificates is considered practically to prohibit Chicago from ever buying her traction properties.

April 20.—Rhode Island's Superior Court decides that a United States sailor can be barred from places of amusement because of his uniform, and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

April 22.—President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, announces that John H. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has been employed by that road.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, declares that the public demands the nomination of President Roosevelt for a "second elective term."

Minnesota's Legislative Committee reports that the railroads of the State are worth from \$185,000,000 to \$215,000,000 less than the amount of their capitalization.

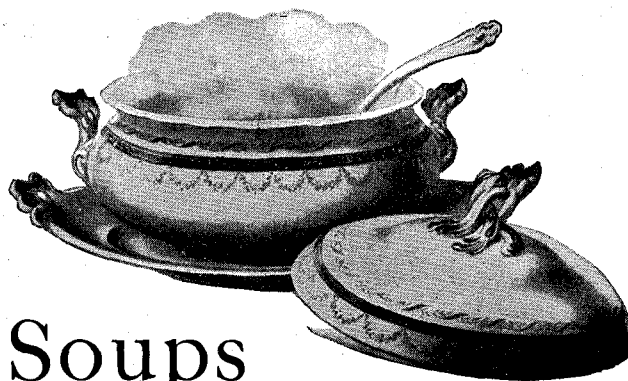
April 23.—Secretary Taft, returned from his southern trip, resumes work at the War Department, and refuses to discuss Ohio politics.

The President makes public a letter to Honoré Jaxon, of Chicago, replying to the criticisms on his reference to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens."

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourns without electing a successor to United States Senator Wetmore, eighty-one fruitless ballots having been taken in the thirteen weeks of the contest.

The old Cleveland Railway Company secures a temporary injunction, restraining Mayor Johnson's three-cent-fare line from using the tracks it vacated when the franchises expired.

April 25.—President Roosevelt and party leave Washington for the Jamestown Exposition, which Mr. Roosevelt is to open on April 26th.



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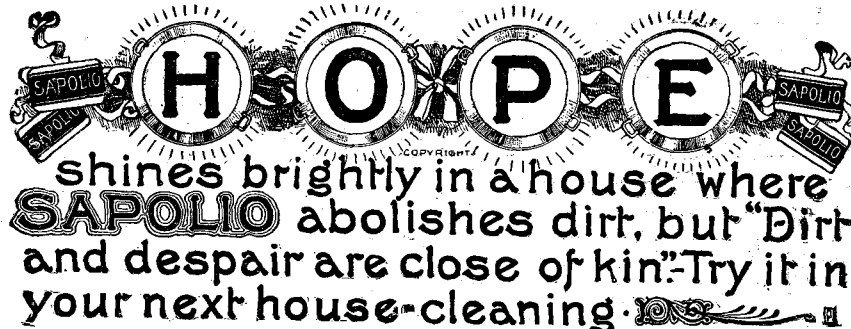
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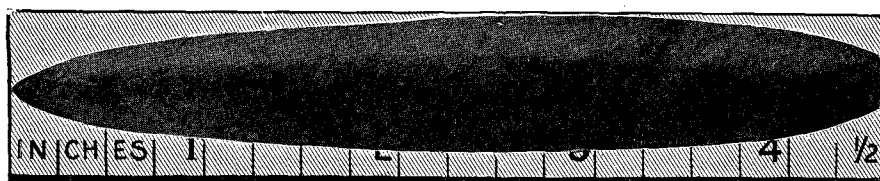
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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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Three little words you often see
Are articles, a, an, and the.

A noun's the name of any thing,
As school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand—
His head, her face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done—
To read, count, laugh, sing, jump, or run.

How things are done, the adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.

The preposition stands before
The noun, as in or through the door.

The interjection shows surprise,
As Oh, how pretty! Ah, how wise!

The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

"G. T. McC., Allegheny, Pa.—"Would the substitution of the word 'correspond' for 'compare' be proper and subject to the same rules as the word 'compare'?"

We compare one thing with another to note points of agreement or difference. We compare one thing to another which we believe it resembles. When the word *correspond* means "answer or conform to," it should be followed by the preposition *to*; when it means "hold written communication," the correct preposition to use is *with*.

"W. A. C., Millville, Mass.—"A friend of mine, referring to a recent publication, said he thought it too *tony*. I do not find any definition of the word in Webster's Dictionary that can be so applied. Can you give me one?"

The word *tony* means "highly genteel; having ton, or vogue; characteristic style; high-toned, aristocratic." Originally slang, it is now sometimes considered colloquial English.

"O. F. S., Philadelphia, Pa.—"Does a man suffering pain suffer *with* or *from* it?"

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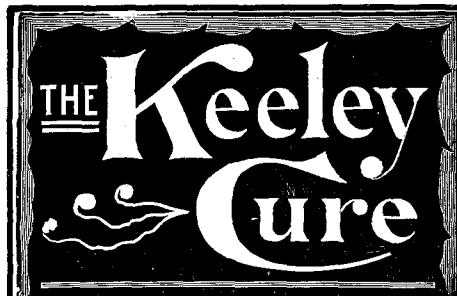
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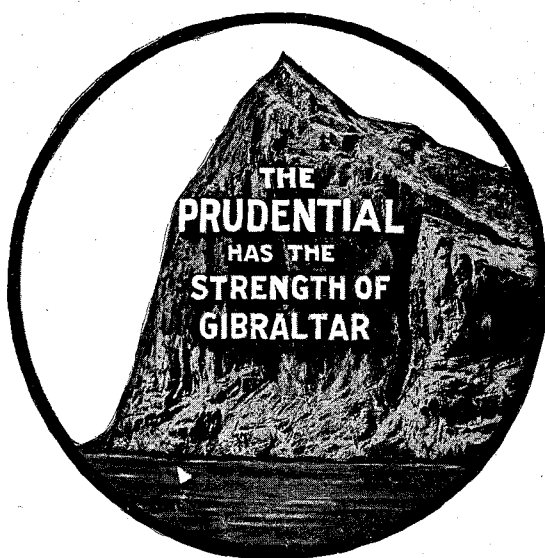
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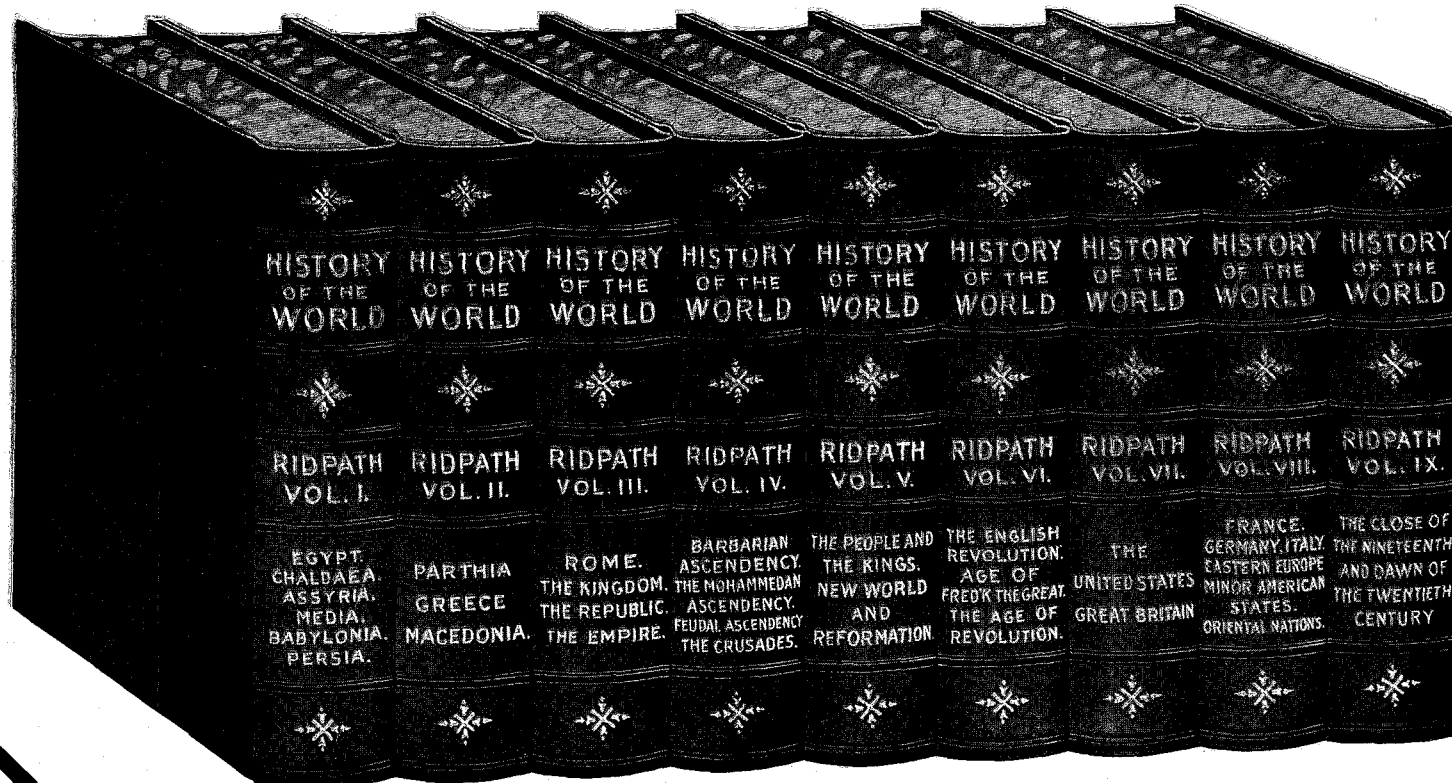
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